

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1919

Twenty
Pages

VOL. XII, NO. 11

ALLIES TO EMPLOY ARMS IF NECESSARY TO ENFORCE TREATY

Mr. Bonar Law, in Speech in
Glasgow, Says There Is Sus-
picion German Government Is
Holding Back Ratification

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday)—Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, chief of the Imperial General Staff, the War Office states, left for Paris yesterday, having received a written summons to consult with Marshal Foch concerning the Peace Treaty. Regarding this communication, it should be remembered that Marshal Foch has the task of insuring that Germany carries out her undertakings with the Allies and in authoritative quarters it is stated that Sir Henry has gone to Paris to consult with Marshal Foch regarding the present situation in Germany, in relation to the ratification of the Peace Treaty and the faithful observance of its undertakings.

While nothing in the nature of alarm is felt here at the recent, somewhat sinister, appearances in Germany, there is a firm impression in official circles that the German mentality remains virtually the same as it was during the war, and that far from there being therein any repentance for wrong doing, or a genuine desire to establish a new order of things, nationally and internationally, Germany is ready to seize any factor in the allied situation, which she thinks she can employ to her own advantage.

News Received With Satisfaction

For this reason, Germany received the news of the Senate's action with ill-concealed satisfaction, and the only difference of opinion reflected in the press was upon the question of whether the situation could be exploited to Germany's advantage. Speaking in Glasgow last night, Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Privy Seal and government leader in the House of Commons, referred to this point, and declared that it was stated there was a suspicion that the German Government, perhaps influenced by the fact that the Senate of the United States had not ratified the Treaty, was holding back from giving its ratification and would, if it could, evade its terms.

"I speak for the British Government," he said, "and, I believe, with equal certainty for all the Allies, when I say we have the power and, if necessary, we shall exercise that power to make it certain that the Treaty will not only be ratified, but will be carried into effect."

The Cabinet ministers have had the situation under review at their Cabinet councils this week, and their attitude has not been unaffected by the documents salvaged from the cruiser Emden, which showed that communication between Admiral von Reuter and the Berlin Government had in fact existed, and which included a letter from the chief of the German naval staff, Rear Admiral Adolf von Trotha, amounting to a veiled incitement to Admiral von Reuter not to surrender his fleet.

Many Evasions Noticeable

The history of Germany's dealings since the armistice shows many evasions, and reference should especially be made to the allied note of November 6, pointing out that the Germans had broken certain armistice conditions. These were specified as being in connection with:

1. The delivery of wagons and locomotives.
2. Withdrawal from Russia.
3. Requisitioning in Russia.
4. The failure to return cash and securities to the invaded countries.
5. The sinking of the U-48 off Ferrol.
6. The scuttling of the fleet at Scapa Flow.
7. The non-return of the art treasures to France and Belgium.
8. The non-delivery of the required number of agricultural machines.
9. The non-return of the requisite amount of industrial material to France and Belgium.
10. The non-delivery of the mercantile ships.
11. The breaking of her pledge not to export war matériel.

Following this, there came the strong monarchist demonstrations in Berlin centering round Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff and, last of all, General von Mackensen. Later came the refusal of the German delegates to sign the protocol concerning Germany's failure to carry out the armistice terms, which was followed by Marshal Foch warning the Supreme Council of the danger, which existed, of Germany building up a new army, camouflaged, possibly, as police and citizens' defense forces, of which mention has already been made in The Christian Science Monitor cables. While the German situation here is not regarded in authoritative quarters, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, as being in any way alarming from a military standpoint, the above summary indicates that the necessity still exists for the Allies to maintain pressure upon Germany.

Armistice Controls Troops
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—If Marshal Foch is instructed by the Supreme Council at Paris to extend the occupied zone in Germany as a

means of compelling the German Government to sign the protocol to the Treaty of Peace, the part the United States troops now in Germany would play in the movement was not known at the State Department yesterday, but it was said that United States troops would do whatever the terms of the armistice required of them. As the Treaty has not been proclaimed, the armistice governs the situation.

Brig.-Gen. W. D. Connor has notified the War Department that he has completed arrangements for the final departure of the United States forces in France, except details connected with the disposal of property which has been sold by the Liquidation Commission. He states that he expects to be able to report that the headquarters of the United States forces in France will be ready to leave about January 5 next.

Marshal Foch Is Summoned to Paris
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Friday)—Marshal Foch was again summoned yesterday to a meeting of the Supreme Council. After the current business of the day, a secret session was held at which were present only Mr. Clemenceau, the chiefs of the British, American, Italian and Japanese delegations and Marshal Foch.

A semi-official reply from Germany to a question regarding her armed militia and police forces has reached Paris. It states, in effect, that the German Government would propose that the question of status be left to the Commission of Military Control, which will begin work with the enforcement of the Treaty.

Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson is being awaited here. He has been summoned urgently to Paris to confer with Marshal Foch on certain measures connected with the Peace Treaty.

ULSTER DELEGATES ATTACK SINN FEIN

Irish Republic "Does Not, Can-
not, Exist," Assert Unionists
—Untruths Charged in Stories
Against British Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The seven Ulster unionists who have come to the United States to promote Anglo-American friendship and combat Sinn Fein propaganda were welcomed yesterday by the Society for American and British Friendship.

The delegation officially represents the Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian churches of Ireland. It is understood to be here neither to raise money nor to interfere in politics. It is here, in its own words, "in the interest of law and order, of truth and honesty, of fair play and principle, to protest against the pernicious propaganda which is being spread in the United States in relation to Ireland."

William Cooté, member of Parliament from South Tyrone, and a Presbyterian, is chairman of the delegation, which denies that its mission is sectarian. Raising no religious issue, the delegation to the United States charges that the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland is not a solution of the Irish question, that it is radical, destructive, coercive, conducting a campaign in Ireland of threats and assassinations; that it is not supported nor respected by the better type of people in Ireland, Roman Catholic or Protestant; that during the war it was the party of rebellion, supporting the cause of the foe, "a traitor to the allied cause"; that it misleads itself a republic, and is really "a movement akin to the Bolshevik Republic of Russia."

"Republic Cannot Exist"

The delegation reminds Americans that Eamonn de Valera, so-called President of the Irish Republic, is in their country asking for several million dollars. "Though the delegation grants that Americans may do as they wish with their money, it feels that they should know the purpose and extent to which the money is being asked, since 'the republic does not exist, and cannot exist.'"

Further, the delegation is here to assert the self-respect of those Irishmen opposed to Sinn Fein. "If what these Sinn Fein agents say concerning the British Government in relation to Ireland, as to brutality, domination, and subjection, is true," says the delegation, "and if our churches are opposed to Sinn Fein, then we are partners with the government. We resent the untruthful propaganda; we are here to help your citizens who know the falsity of the Sinn Fein appeal to inform the American public on the real situation. We know our mission will have a wide hearing, for the report of your fair play and honor is abroad in our churches."

SOVIET SYSTEM IN GERMANY FAVORED

LEIPSI, Germany (Tuesday)—The Congress of Independent Socialists, in session here, today unanimously adopted a program declaring for the Soviet system in Germany.

Belgian Purchases Reported
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent.
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—The Belgian newspapers state that Belgium has purchased all of the German rolling stock captured by the British armies in Belgium.

PRESIDENT PUTS BLAME ON SENATE

Responsibility for Failure to
Ratify Treaty Must Rest on
Its Shoulders, He Says—Will
Make No Immediate Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson is determined that for the immediate present, at least, the Senate of the United States must assume the responsibility for the failure to ratify the Treaty of Peace, including the covenant for a League of Nations. Hopes that the President would withdraw the Treaty and re-submit it, and at the same time make a move for a compromise with the Republican opposition, were dispelled at the White House conference yesterday, when the President told Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and Administration leader in the Treaty fight, that he would make no effort for ratification for some time to come.

This was the first time the President had discussed the Treaty since the rejection of the ratifying resolutions on November 19.

Mr. Hitchcock remained in the President's room after the conference on the Mexican situation was over, and inquired what the intention of the President was in regard to launching a new fight for ratification.

"The President takes the view," said Senator Hitchcock, "that the responsibility has shifted to other shoulders, and he will let it stay there for the present; he will not make any move in the situation for some time."

President's Position Unchanged

The Nebraska Senator added that he gathered from the President that the Treaty would be left on the Senate's doorstep, and that he placed responsibility for its remaining there on the opponents of the Treaty and the League covenant, whose reservation program was regarded as a "nullification" and not a ratification of the Treaty.

While the discussion on the Treaty lasted only for a few minutes, Mr. Hitchcock came away convinced that the President still holds the same view regarding the majority reservations as he held when he advised the Administration senators to vote down the Lodge resolution of ratification.

Immediately after the vote on the Treaty was taken, Senator Hitchcock announced that the President would make important concessions toward a compromise on reservations, but the stand-pat attitude taken by the Republican leaders during the recess period has probably convinced the President that for the present at least, there is no common ground on which he can meet the opponents of the League of Nations in the Senate.

Compromise Discussed

The minority leader has been discussing informally with senators the possibility for a compromise on reservations on which the 80 senators who want the Treaty ratified can unite, but little progress has been made.

The President's statement to the Administration leader yesterday leaves the Democratic friends of the Treaty without any plans whatever. Senator Hitchcock said that they would wait until the President acts. In the meantime, the informal discussions will be continued with the Republican senators who supported the Lodge reservations.

The group of "irreconcilable" opponents of the Treaty received the news that the President will not make any attempt to place the Treaty before the Senate again for some time, with gratification.

"I do not know just what shoulders the President thinks the responsibility is on, but if he means that it is upon some of our shoulders, the shoulders are only too willing to bear the burden," said Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California. "No definite action will be taken on the Treaty until the President makes the first move. Senate leaders said after the conference yesterday. The Democratic leaders do not feel at liberty to submit any proposal in regard to the Treaty to the Republicans, who have already issued an ultimatum that the Lodge reservations constitute the 'irreconcilable' minimum."

An effort will be made to secure the adoption of a joint resolution declaring the existence of a status of peace with Germany, in view of the President's statement. Republican leaders in the Senate want the House to adopt the resolution first. One is now pending before the Foreign Affairs Committee in that body.

The Lodge peace resolution, introduced in the Senate November 19, will be considered by the Foreign Relations Committee next week. By that time Senator Lodge hopes to know whether the House will adopt a peace resolution first.

BELA KUN'S POSITION
VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—Bela Kun, Hungarian dictator during the Soviet regime, will under no circumstances be surrendered to Hungary, according to a declaration made by Dr. Karl Renner, Austrian Chancellor, in answering an interpellation in the National Assembly today. He said that to surrender Bela Kun would be to jeopardize all Austrians now in Russia.

AMENDMENT PLANNED TO TREATY ALLIANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The "Matin" says that conversations have taken place between France and Great Britain with the object of proposing an amendment to the Anglo-French treaty alliance. This treaty, as at present worded, is not binding unless the United States also ratifies a similar alliance with France. The proposed amendment would remove this clause so that even if the United States does not formally ally herself with France, Britain would still come to her aid, if attacked unjustifiably by Germany.

SENATORS CALL ON PRESIDENT WILSON

Chief Executive Found Better
Than Had Been Reported—
News of Mr. Jenkins' Release
Received in Midst of Interview

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—One distinct gain to the country which is expected to result from the conference between President Woodrow Wilson and Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, and Albert B. Fall (R.), Senator from New Mexico, is to set at rest many false rumors about the President's condition. Both of his visitors yesterday reported that he was better than had been represented in some reports.

"I am entirely satisfied that the President is mentally qualified to direct the Mexican question," said Senator Fall as he emerged from the White House after a conference with the President which lasted 40 minutes. Inasmuch as Senator Fall, who is chairman of the sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which has been investigating relations in Mexico, is outspokenly critical of the President and had expressed doubt as to his ability to attend to public business, his comment was considered significant.

News of Release Telephoned

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, who told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Thursday that he had not consulted the President before dispatching the note requesting the immediate release of William O. Jenkins, United States consular agent, imprisoned at Puebla, Mexico, was visibly pleased when he was informed of the President's estimate of the President's condition.

Secretary Lansing furnished what Senator Hitchcock described as a dramatic incident of the White House conference by telephoning in the midst of it that Mr. Jenkins had been released. The effect of this news, it was said, was to take much of the tension out of the conference, and in fact to make it somewhat of an anti-climax. President Wilson told a "Mr. Dooley" joke about taking Mexico, which further relaxed a serious discussion.

T. Grayson, President's personal physician, said the President was in bed during the conference only because during the forenoon he had been out in the White House grounds for his daily exercise and it was thought he had exerted himself enough. The President was represented by Dr. Grayson as feeling well after the conference.

What Took Place at Interview

Upon entering the President's room at 2:40 yesterday afternoon, Senators Hitchcock and Fall asked the President how long they should stay. He replied he would leave that to their judgment. Senator Fall did most of the talking, giving to the President the general facts which the sub-committee of which he is chairman will submit to the Senate next Monday. The President asked Senator Fall to put his information into writing, which Senator Fall agreed to do.

It was disclosed that the President had no circumstantial knowledge of the Jenkins case, and some other recent incidents that have strained the relations of Mexico and the United States, but he was said to be acquainted with the main facts. Senator Fall did not question him about his views upon Mexico or upon the resolution which Senator Fall introduced in the Senate requesting the President to sever diplomatic relations with Mexico.

Senator Hitchcock remarked after the conference that the President showed distinct improvement over his appearance when Senator Hitchcock last saw him on November 17, about the Treaty of Peace.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON THE 1839 TREATY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent.
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—The Amsterdam "Telegraaf" states that negotiations regarding the revision of the Treaty of 1839 have resulted in an agreement with regard to the pending economic problems, including the control of the Scheldt navigation in peace time, and the construction of canals from the Scheldt to the Rhine and from Antwerp to Moerdijk. It seems that Belgium has not wholly abandoned her military claims, but the opinion prevails that some time will elapse before these can be brought forward again.

THIRD READING OF INDIA BILL PASSED

Action Taken by British House
of Commons Felt to Mark an
Important Step in Development
of Self-Government in Empire

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—The third reading of the Government of India Bill was carried today amid much cheering. Its consideration this week by the House of Commons has been followed with close interest by many Indians, who have found places in the galleries. There has been a quite general admission that the bill takes an important step along the road which leads to self-government for India, although some Labor members have criticized it as not going far enough.

Today, W. Adamson, the Labor Party leader, maintained that there was a probability that Labor would assume the responsibility of governing Great Britain in the not distant future. That was an opportunity they were denying the industrial workers of India.

Edwin S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, replying to the debate, described the moment as the most responsible and the proudest in his life, his constant ambition having been to have had a hand in securing this step in self-government for India within the Empire.

"Yes, but only after enormous pressure by the women," retorted the only lady member in the House of Commons, a retort which brought smiles to the faces of the Indian ladies in the gallery, and was received with cheers and laughter by the House. On division, Maj. J. W. Hills took into the Opposition lobby, with him, some Independent Liberals and Labor members and Lady Astor, but was beaten by 202 votes to 87.

Enfranchisement of Women

The India Bill had passed the committee stage in the House of Commons without amendment at 1 a. m., and having thereby missed the report stage it was able to secure the third reading today, as stated above. Major Hills, it may be mentioned, is a Conservative with strong views on the equality of the sexes, on industrial problems, and even on Irish Home Rule. Another Conservative, Lord Winterston, who in pre-war days was a most outspoken "Tory," also supported Major Hills.

"I fear no dangers," he said, "from any extension of the franchise, and logic, justice, and expediency all call for the enfranchisement of Indian women."

The Prime Minister's announcement regarding the bills to be carried over to next session was received with mingled feelings by the House. Many members do not like the idea of hanging up indefinitely the Irish Bill, and some were skeptical as to the likelihood of seeing any revival of the measures referred to by the Prime Minister.

On the other hand, the Anti-Dumping Bill has been received with such marked disapproval by both the Coalition Liberals and the Conservatives that the members were relieved to find it was to be dropped for the time being, and the expectation is that next session will be practically a new bill next session.

India Bill Reaches Committee Stage

Thursday—The Government of India Bill reached the committee stage in the House of Commons yesterday. The government hopes that the bill will pass both houses within a few days, the reason being that a joint select committee of both houses having given a thorough scrutiny to the bill it is considered that both houses would,

therefore, in view of all circumstances, including the highly expectant attitude of India, be well-advised to give a trial to the policy decided upon by this exceedingly strong committee, representative of all parties.

Mr. Montagu stated the House that the government intended to give India real self-government and he stated that the first elections under the bill would be held in November of next year and that a new Legislative Assembly would sit in India in January, 1921.

Some critics expressed the view that the Indian electorate was not sufficiently democratic to be trusted so far as this bill would trust it. Mr. Montagu's reply was in effect that the right electorate was not to be expected in India at once but would be developed. Once the bill was passed, he believed progress would be irrefragable. The bill shows that a very remarkable advance, in regard to trusting India, has been made in the past few years, and Mr. Montagu insisted that the bill was not a concession to clamor but an advance in the policy always at the back of the British occupation of India, namely a deliberate and gradual transfer of trusteeship for India to the Indians themselves.

STRIKES IN ITALY DUE TO SOCIALISTS

Serious Results Reported at Milan
and Turin—Labor Federation
Issues Statement—Disorderly
Scenes in the Chamber

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—Five fatalities, it is reported, occurred at Milan as a result of the strike disturbances, and two at Turin, while strikes have also occurred at Brescia, Varese, Mantova and Piacenza. The Socialist Party and the General Federation of Labor have issued a statement that the strike was declared as a warning against the slightest violation in the future of the right of representation and liberty of thought, and they find in the measures they have taken an international aspect, in so far as the united front of the Italian proletariat will have the effect of everywhere checking "the reactionary efforts of professional militarists."

Disorderly scenes were again witnessed in the Chamber of Deputies today, a wordy conflict being especially marked between the Roman Catholics and the Socialists. The latter interrupted the Roman Catholic speakers with shouts of "Jesuit." At one point when the Socialist protested against a reference to the King as the august head of the State, he had led to the Roman Catholics and the other government supporters shouting, "Long live the King," the Socialists broke into ironical shouts of, "Long live the Pope King." What might be called the soviet sympathies and tendencies of the Socialists become more and more marked.

BELGIAN FOREIGN POLICY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent.
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—The Belgian Cabinet will meet today to determine the general lines of Belgium's foreign policy and it is thought that the government will declare for a military understanding with France and Great Britain.

PLANS TO HELP END STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday)—The executive of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation, at a meeting in London today, decided to offer its services to the Ironmolders Unions with the object of taking steps to effect a settlement of the ironmolders' strike, which has now lasted 11 weeks.

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Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Plymouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid for all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, \$1.00. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

TENSION RELIEVED AS MEXICO FREES CONSULAR AGENT

President Wilson Informed of
Facts and Urges Avoidance
of Precipitate Action—He
Will Submit Views to Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—At a conference yesterday afternoon with the sub-committee appointed by the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, President Wilson was fully informed of the facts in the controversy with the Republic of Mexico, and assumed charge of larger questions of policy growing out of the dispute.

While the conference between the President and the sub-committee was in progress in the President's bedroom at the White House, the State Department learned that the United States consular agent, William O. Jenkins, held in confinement at Puebla, Mexico, had been released.

These two developments greatly relieved the strained relations between the two countries and paved the way, it is believed, to an understanding. Mexican relations remain delicate, though they have been placed once more on a plane where friendly negotiations may readily be pursued.

President Urges Caution

Early in the day the President was notified of the decision of the Senate to send a committee composed of Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and minority leader, and A. B. Fall (R.), Senator from New Mexico, to wait on him at his convenience. As soon as Mr. Hitchcock telephoned the White House, the appointment was made, indicating the importance attached to the situation by the President. He received his visitors at 2:30 and discussed the situation with them for more than 40 minutes. Mr. Wilson heard from Senator Fall the charges which he had made against the Mexican Government and requested that these charges be submitted to him in writing. He will consider them over Sunday and address a communication to the Foreign Relations Committee before the session called for Monday morning convenes.

In course of the discussion with the senators, the President urged that caution be the watchword at all stages and that precipitate action be avoided. This advice from the President and the release of the consular agent disposes, for the time being at least, of all talk of immediate severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico. At the same time, it is clearly understood here that future developments will depend on the way in which President Carranza receives the representations of this government in regard to pending grievances, cumulative in character.

Air of Relief Apparent

Gratification is expressed that co-operation has been established between the Executive and Congress on the Mexican question. At the State Department there was an air of relief over the release of the consular agent, Mr. Jenkins. Although the communications to the department did not specify at whose request he was released, it was taken for granted the action was taken with the approval of the Carranza authorities. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, considered the release of Mr. Jenkins a favorable turn in the crisis, and now the question of his kidnapping and the ransom to be paid for his release by the bandits must be taken up by the State Department, which recently has been absorbed in effecting his release from prison.

The train of incidents involving Americans in Mexico remains an issue which must be met to assure friendly relations between the two countries, it was stated. The Jenkins case was only one of the incidents which have tested the patience of the United States, officials of the department declared.

Statement on Agent's Release

According to the information received at the State Department, Mr. Jenkins was released on Thursday night. The statement issued to the press in connection with the release indicated that the persons who testified in the charges of conspiracy and falsification against the consular agent had done so under duress. It also declared that one investigation conducted by General Gonzales had practically substantiated the position taken by this government on behalf of Mr. Jenkins. The text of the statement follows:

"The release of William O. Jenkins, the American consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, was reported late this afternoon from the American Embassy at Mexico City.

"The Secretary of State announced that a dispatch from the embassy stated that Third Secretary Hanna of the embassy, who was sent to Puebla in connection with the department's repeated representations for the immediate release of Jenkins, had reported that Jenkins was released from the penitentiary last night.

Testimony Under Duress

"Jenkins was abducted October 19 and the American Embassy was immediately instructed to take all possible measures to effect his release from the bandits who had robbed and kid-

napped him. Jenkins was released on ransom, returning to Puebla, October 28, was taken to a hospital on that date and was arrested November 15 by the Mexican authorities and taken into custody.

"The release of Consular Agent Jenkins was brought about by urgent diplomatic representations made by this government and the resulting investigation made by Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, who was sent to Puebla by the Mexican Government to investigate the facts in the case. The investigation by General Gonzalez, who was at Puebla on December 3, had then been fully substantiated, the position taken by this government on behalf of Jenkins. Two persons from Santa Lucia admitted to General Gonzalez that they had made declaration against Jenkins under threat of execution. Other witnesses testified they had been compelled to make false statements against Jenkins under duress. One witness was threatened with a pistol, another suspended by a rope, and still another beaten until he made his declaration against Jenkins.

Resolution to Be Taken Up

Asked if the release of Mr. Jenkins would have any effect on his resolution calling for severance of relations with Mexico, Senator Fall said: "The Jenkins case did not cause the introduction of the resolution. The case is only one of a long series of incidents. The resolution will be taken up by the Foreign Relations Committee on Monday, regardless of the release of Jenkins. I made the same statement to the President that I made yesterday to the Foreign Relations Committee. I showed him copies of letters written by Carranza which seemed to surprise him greatly and recalled certain occurrences in 1915 on the border, just prior to his recognition of Carranza. Then I discussed what had occurred from that time to October 15 of this year. I told him that in my judgment Carranza is impossible and that the evidence I had justified breaking off relations with him."

Senator Hitchcock's Statement

"The President said that the Mexican situation involved many grave questions and angles, and that there were a great many interests to be considered in dealing with it," said Senator Hitchcock. "There was a somewhat dramatic interruption when the Secretary of State telephoned to say that Jenkins was released. The President made no comment, but he laughed. The release of Jenkins removes the most acute matter in the Mexican situation. Of course the oil situation is a pressing property matter. Then, too, there is the propaganda which Senator Fall has dealt with. But there is nothing to indicate the necessity for immediate action.

"I doubt whether Carranza would be very much influenced by any threat to break off diplomatic relations. That step would only be one toward more serious ones. I seriously doubt whether we should take that first step.

"For myself I think the Mexican situation should be left alone. It should be left in the hands of the Secretary of State. Carranza would like nothing better than to be in a position to make the Mexican people believe there was pending trouble with the United States so that he could set aside the pending elections which will be held next June. That is to my mind a strong argument why we should not at this time provoke trouble."

AVIATION EXHIBITION TO OPEN IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The sixth Salon de l'Aeronautique will be opened by President Poincaré on December 19 in the Grand Palais. It will reproduce the whole history of aviation and particularly its development during the war. Models of every type from the pioneer days to today will be among the exhibits which will include models of the machines of Wilbur Wright, Hubert Latham, Henry Farman, Bleriot, and Delagrange to the most recent machines. The French ministries of war and marine will send models as well as the British and French makers. The British machines will arrive by air and it is stated that some remarkable novelties will be seen for the first time and are likely to surprise even the most optimistic regarding the future of aviation.

BUILDING OF GIANT PIPELINE PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Friday)—Mr. Cels, Undersecretary of Transportation, is proposing for the present shortage of coal transportation, the construction of a pipeline, 230 kilometers long and about 10 feet in diameter, to bring mazout from Havre toward Paris. The government engineers are drawing plans for the construction of this giant tube, which is to be built of reinforced concrete and which will run alongside the main railway line to Paris.

As soon as the final plans have passed, it is intended to start work at a dozen places on the route at once, so as to have the pipeline ready for work within a year.

LOBBY FUND ALLEGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Boston.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Charges that bankers and street railway stockholders have raised a considerable fund to influence street railway legislation, the principal subject of the present special session of the Legislature, have created much comment at the State House and an order has been introduced asking that an investigation of the charges be made by the district attorney of Suffolk County.

GERMAN FINANCE MINISTER'S PLANS

Matthias Erzberger, Before National Assembly, Outlines Tax Assessment Recommendations to Meet the Country's Needs

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Matthias Erzberger, Minister of Finance, prefaced his battle for vast tax measures with a two-hour speech before the National Assembly today. He warned the deputies that the man who was still wrapped up in pre-war individualism would not find the tax assessments awaiting him to his liking.

"The same man, however," he added, "will also be unable to suggest any other solution to the problem which will take into account the social demands confronting us. In approaching these reforms we must realize we are growing into a new era."

"Pre-war individualism has resulted in a badly distorted conception of property and over-emphasized its privileges while never, or rarely ever, taking into account its duties and limitations."

"The conception of property becomes intolerable as soon as it results in undue accumulation of wealth or in plutocracy, which precludes the active participation of the masses in the general development of prosperity and cultural progress. Then class hatred and social disintegration are bound to set in."

The three major bills which are up for disposition before the holidays are the national and local tax measure, income tax, and national emergency levy. All of these bills are of far-reaching national and economic importance.

Plan of Income Tax

The draft of the national and local tax law comprises 61 paragraphs. It grants the federated states and local communities the right to levy taxes, provided these do not conflict with constitutional provisions or national laws. The law also designates the extent to which the individual states must share in national assessments, and defines the limitations to which they are permitted to go in the enactment of their own tax laws.

The first thousand marks of income are not assessed in the scale named in the income tax schedule. After that amount incomes will be taxed 10 per cent for the second thousand, 1 per cent being the graded increase for every thousand up to 15,000 marks. Incomes in excess of 500,000 marks must be taxed 6 per cent.

The man who has a pre-war income of 100,000 marks is expected now to turn over half that amount to the State. Local taxes are likely to consume an additional 20,000. The German people have no conception of even the approximate price they will have to pay for the loss of the war in direct taxes, while indirect taxes, which are expected to yield 11,000,000,000 a year, will add materially to the cost of living for the next few years.

Mr. Erzberger's estimate of the latter revenue is based on the assumption that the nation's economic life will gradually reach its former dimensions.

Unique Provision of Laws

A unique provision of the income tax law obliges an employer or a man with servants to deduct the income tax from the weekly wage paid, recouping for the amount by pasting tax stamps on a tax card in the possession of the employer, then redeems the stamps when canceled by offering them in payment for his own taxes.

The most curious of the three tax laws is the measure providing for a national emergency levy on capital, which is uncanny in the abrupt method whereby it disassociates a man of even modest fortune from his capital. This confiscatory raid has already been violently criticized by financial and banking circles, and will undoubtedly provoke a series of stormy debates in the Assembly.

Bankers insist that the measure primarily will have the effect of leaving Germany without credit abroad, and that the Finance Minister's levy on the Nation's private wealth will have only an ephemeral bearing on the Nation's finances, wholly out of proportion to the after-effects.

Mr. Erzberger, in the course of his speech, made a strong appeal for civil service wage reforms. He declared that the Nation's interests demanded that public officials be put on a financial footing to enable them to meet the altered economic conditions and restore pride in their work, and thus bring the standard of public service up to its former record.

The Minister also advocated reclassification of officials and a change in the system, thus promoting the elimination of red tape, which is costly and detrimental.

The Assembly adjourned immediately after Mr. Erzberger's speech. It will recess until Thursday, in order to give the parties an opportunity to deliberate on the measures.

CANADA'S INCREASE IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—From government statistics it is learned that at the beginning of October the percentage of unemployed among members of Canadian trade unions was 2.19, as compared with 2.33 at the beginning of September. According to the returns received from more than 4300 firms, there was an increase during October in the total volume of employment taking the country as a whole. All provinces registered an increase each week, except British Columbia. In civil employment there was a decrease of 1 per cent in comparison with October, 1918. According to preliminary figures the various

offices of the employment service of Canada received 42,200 applications for employment, were notified of 45,300 vacancies, and made 32,000 placements and 4500 casual placements during October.

The time loss on account of industrial disputes during October was less than during September, but greater than during October, 1918. There were in existence during the month 27 strikes, involving 8710 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 147,996 working days. At the beginning of the month there were on record 24 strikes, affecting 7875 workpeople, while three new strikes were reported as having commenced during the month. Eleven of the strikes commencing prior to October, and one of those commencing during October were reported terminated, leaving 15 strikes, affecting about 4245 workpeople, on record at the end of the month.

According to the Department of Labor, during October it received reports from four boards of conciliation and investigation, established to deal with disputes between the All-Canada Power Company, of Edmonton, Alberta, the Canadian Northern Express Company, the Canadian Press Limited, the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, and their respective employees.

By an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act of British Columbia, passed at the last session of the Legislature, the Workmen's Compensation Board is authorized to award to dependents who are aliens residing abroad, a sum less than the usual scale of compensation, such sum to be based on conditions and cost of living in the country where they live. As the result of this provision, a substantial saving has been made out of the awards to the dependents in the Orient.

CRIMINAL LAW REFORM URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

BARRIE, Ontario—Need for a radical reform in the administration of the criminal laws of the Province of Ontario was alluded to by the Premier, Mr. Drury, in a speech delivered at the opening of a shelter for children. After expressing hearty sympathy with the nature of the work in connection with child rescue, the Premier said: At present those who offend against the criminal laws are treated as enemies from the beginning. They are dealt with summarily and often in a spirit of revenge. They are herded together, like animals in our police courts. The spirit of the administration of these laws must be improved. There must be a change in the treatment of our prisoners. We must have the spirit of justice and charity in our courts. Their object must be to uplift, not to punish down. I don't see why the jails should do a thriving business," he continued. "I look forward to the day when they will be so nearly empty that one will do for several counties, and I hope the time is not far distant when the barred jail will be no longer necessary. The Ontario Temperance Act has done more than anything else to empty our jails, and the present government intends to see that everything is done to give it most effective enforcement."

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS URGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Favorable report on a bill providing for the establishment of a separate department of aeronautics was ordered yesterday by the Senate Military Affairs Committee. The bill, which has been opposed before the committee by both the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy, would place the department under the direction of a chief of the air service who would be appointed by the President with the Senate's approval, and would be a member of the Cabinet, at a salary of \$12,000 annually. The department would have control of the air services of the army and navy, the Post Office Department, and other government departments, and would be charged with the development of aeronautics, both commercially and from a military standpoint.

Provision was made in the bill for the training of independent combatant units which the President in time of war or during maneuvers or target practice would be authorized to attach to the armed military or naval forces.

INTERNATIONAL LAW CODE TO BE DRAWN UP

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday)—The conference of the League of Nations Association, which is in session here, is considering a proposal that these associations should in future be one organization with a central secretariat at Brussels. The conference instructed its permanent commission to draw up a draft code of international law, to be studied by the respective associations and submitted to the governments of the various states, this code totally eliminating from its text the right to go to war.

A permanent commission is also instructed to prepare a draft of a convention of justice between nations. The conference also recommended the League of Nations, before which all these proposals will be placed, to form three commissions and bureaux for commerce, education and hygiene.

Proposals for improving the relations of Capital and Labor have also been made.

WOMAN CONVENTION DELEGATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the executive committee of the women's division of the Republican National Committee, has been named as one of the four delegates to attend the national Republican convention.

TARIFF COMMISSION IN CANADA IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is in opposition to the government's proposal for the holding of a tariff inquiry by a committee of the cabinet, which was announced during the last session of Parliament. This attitude on the part of the Canadian manufacturers was given expression to, when a delegation recently waited upon the Cabinet in connection with the matter. Not only do they oppose the ministerial inquiry into the tariff, which was promised in Parliament by Sir Thomas White, when acting as leader of the House, but they ask that the whole question of tariff revision be left in abeyance for the present. They further ask that a permanent tariff commission should be appointed with advisory powers to deal with the tariff upon a purely economic and scientific basis. The inquiry by members of the Cabinet would have been started some time ago had not a number of occurrences, such as the appointment of a new minister of finance, the unexpected duration of the last session of Parliament, and the heavy loan connected with the Victory Loan prevented this being done.

Having listened to the points raised by the delegates, the government's reply in brief was to the effect that the ministerial inquiry into the tariff had been promised to Parliament; and that that promise would be carried out by the government. It was further pointed out that the proposal of the appointment of a permanent tariff commission was by no means a new one, but the members of the delegation were promised that the matter would receive due consideration.

MORE INDICTMENTS IN NEWBERRY CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan—Fifteen more indictments of those charged with being implicated in the alleged election fraud by which Truman H. Newberry was nominated and elected as United States Senator from Michigan have been made public at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Persons indicted include the Rev. John B. Hewitt, a Roman Catholic priest of Flint, Michigan.

The Rev. Mr. Hewitt is charged with receiving money to influence his parishioners during the campaign. William Connolly, of Spring Lake, Michigan, a State Senator, was another, and Samuel Odell, of Spelly, Michigan, who resigned as State Treasurer last April to become a member of the Public Utilities Commission, was another. Frederick Cogh, of New York, and Thomas Biggs, State Boxing Commissioner, were also indicted.

William V. Capron, of Frankfort, Michigan, appeared before Judge Sessions and pleaded guilty on two counts of his indictment. Others either stood mute or denied guilt. Frank W. Blair, president of the Union Trust Company of Detroit and treasurer of the campaign fund, pleaded not guilty.

BILL AIMED AT GARAGE RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Senator John J. Walsh of Boston has introduced a bill in the state Legislature aimed to curb automobile garage and repair men in exacting excessive and exorbitant charges for labor on automobiles. His bill aims to make it possible for the owner to get his car out of the garage, where it is now the practice to hold it as security for the amount, on giving a bond for twice the amount of the claim, and to enable a contest of the bill to be made at not too great expense.

OPPOSITION TO SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—The Southern Woman's League for the Rejection of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment has opened its headquarters here. Mrs. James S. Plakchard of Montgomery is president. The league will oppose ratification of the amendment at the legislative sessions to be held during January in South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Mississippi.

TAX EXEMPTION DISCUSSED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Dr. Rufus S. Tucker of Harvard University, in a paper before the New England State Tax Officers yesterday, said that exempting certain interests from income taxation had the effect of encouraging state and municipal business enter-

prise. He justified exemptions on the lower incomes, but opposed exempting the income of bonds of territories, farm-loan bonds, federal land-bank stock, war finance corporation bonds, and similar exemptions, which, he said, will be to concentrate non-taxable property in the hands of the wealthy, who will receive the benefits of government without contributing to its cost. L. D. Woodworth, of New York, said that housing could not be improved so long as tax-exempt government bonds drove investors from present conditions, he felt, government ownership was sure to come because the government would be the only power that could finance any industry.

CANADIAN OPPOSITION TO VACCINATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—Referring to the recent meeting held in Massey Hall, Toronto, on the question of compulsory vaccination, the Hamilton Spectator in the course of an article says: "Owing to the mild outbreak of smallpox in the Queen City, increased attention is being given to the observance of the law passed a few years ago, making vaccination compulsory for the province. Opponents of the measure—one speaker placed them at 85 per cent of the population—are agitating for the repeal of the act, citing many distressing cases in support of their argument."

"When we find doctors themselves at variance as to the efficacy and desirability of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox, it certainly seems a most arbitrary proceeding to force people to conform to the particular views of a certain section of practitioners, who happen to enjoy predominance at the present time. Medical science is a vacillating thing. What is the honored specific today may become the discarded nostrum tomorrow. Since there is this difference of opinion among the experts, who is to affirm positively what is right?"

DAYLIGHT-SAVING CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The daylight-saving committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce met yesterday to make plans for a conference on December 17 at the Quincy House, Boston, to devise some measure to introduce in the state Legislature. E. F. Woods, chairman of the Boston committee, asserts that all the chambers of commerce in Massachusetts except the North Adams organization, which is neutral, favor daylight saving. In Boston, 30 organizations of employers and manufacturers, he said, favor the plan.

PANAMA CANAL PRAISED

PANAMA, Panama—Delight with the complete equipment and smooth operation of the Panama Canal was expressed by Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, at an address given at the public reception held here on Thursday night in his honor. The Secretary said he brought the thanks of the Administration and the people of the United States for the service rendered by employees in the Canal Zone, and for the part they played in the war.

VERDICT AGAINST UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

SELMA, Alabama—J. W. Green, an engineer, representative from Dallas County in the Alabama Legislature, has been awarded \$1,000 damages against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers by a jury in the Circuit Court here. Mr. Green sued the brotherhood for \$50,000 when he was expelled on the allegation that he had threatened to run his engine regardless of a strike.

MEETING OF BELGIAN CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—The Belgian Cabinet met today to discuss the practicability of a strong military alliance with France and Great Britain. The action is being considered, it was understood, in view of the possibility of the League of Nations proving ineffective.

APPOINTMENT ACCEPTED

MADISON, Wisconsin—E. A. Birge, following a request by the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin to withdraw the condition under which he accepted the presidency of the university in 1918, and to become the permanent head of the university, has accepted the permanent appointment.

POLICY STATED OF KOLTCHAK CABINET

All-Russian Ministry Issues Declaration—Composition of Cabinet as Finally Determined

IRKUTSK, Siberia (Monday)—(Russian Telegraphic Agency)—The newly constituted All-Russian ministry, has issued the following declaration of policy:

1. The supreme authority is represented by the Cabinet of Ministers invited by the Prime Minister, V. Pepliaev, and appointed by Admiral Koltchak.
2. The emancipation of the civil administration from political influence of the military leaders.
3. A decisive struggle against excesses and injustice no matter what party or faction commits them.
4. The extension of competency of the future congress of zemstvos and municipalities.
5. A close relation between the government and the people, cooperation with all rational elements of the opposition.
6. Close and friendly relations with the Czech-Slovaks.
7. Strong support of the volunteer movements.
8. Radical measures against the shortage of supplies for the army.
9. Further reduction of the ministerial staffs.

The entire program, says the announcement, is based on the idea of a decisive struggle against Bolshevism for the regeneration of free Russia. The composition of the new Cabinet as finally determined upon is as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, V. Pepliaev;
Vice-Prime Minister and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, S. N. Tretyakov;
Minister of Finance, P. A. Bourishkin;
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Okorokov;
Minister of Agriculture, N. Petrov;
Minister of Labor, L. Shumilovsky;
Minister of Ways of Communication, N. Oustrougov;
Minister of War, General Khangin;
Minister of Public Instruction, V. Preobrazhensky;
Acting Minister of Justice, M. Morozoff;
State Controller, Mr. Krasnov;
Manager of the Affairs of the Cabinet, Prof. K. Gtins.

The management of the Minister of the Interior is, in fact, entrusted to Mr. Cherven-Volialy, a leader in the municipal work of Petrograd, Tver, and Moscow, a member of the central committee of the All-Russian Union of Municipalities and one of the founders of the national center, delegated to Siberia by General Denikin's administration to organize relations with the All-Russian Government.

OIL EXPLOITING IN NORTHERN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—Three big concerns are anxious to obtain supremacy in the oil areas of northern Alberta. They are the Shell Company, the Anglo-Canadian Company and the Stand-

ard Oil Company, each one with a capitalization up in the hundred million dollars and each said to be prepared to spend a considerable sum of money to tap the so far almost untouched supplies of these regions. The Shell Company, which is a British concern, desires to secure the privilege of exploring a large area in the Athabasca country and has made the offer, in the event of all being found, to give the government half of the profits, after having made the expense of exploration a first charge on the proceeds.

The government, however, is timid about giving large concessions, even on such terms and even upon condition that lands, found unproductive of oil, shall at once revert back and that the existing prospects of individuals be not interfered with. It is stated, however, that the Shell Company has parties out on the field and that the company, if other efforts fail, will resort to the ordinary lease system. The Standard Oil Company has a lease of the Lesser Slave Lake and has done some work but has now called back its parties for the winter. The Anglo-Canadian Company has leased some 240,000 acres along the Athabasca and has already engaged in operations.

JAPAN'S REPLY TO NOTE FROM PEKING

TOKYO, Japan (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The recent disturbances at P'u Chow, in which seven Chinese students were alleged to have been killed and three wounded by Japanese, have led to an exchange of notes between the Chinese and Japanese governments. Japan, in reply to the note on the incident presented to the Japanese legation at Peking by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, in which certain demands were made on Japan including the payment of an indemnity, asserted that Japanese report on the disturbances indicated that the causes of them were not the same as claimed by China.

The Japanese note added that anti-Japanese outbreaks in different parts of China were largely due to the laxity of official control of disturbing elements. The only object for Japan's dispatch of warships to P'u Chow was the protection of Japanese, the note said, and suggested an investigation by a joint commission.

Jews to Parade in Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Arrangements for a parade and mass meeting to protest against the massacre of Jews in the Ukraine will be made at a meeting tomorrow evening at the American House, at which representatives of all the Jewish societies in this city will be present. The parade will be held December 15, and will be led by discharged Jews who served in the army or navy during the war.

GOLD FOR ARGENTINE PRODUCTS

NEW YORK, New York—About \$10,000,000 in gold coin was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to South and Central American points, chiefly to Buenos Aires. This represents in part payments for imports of wheat and hides from the Argentine, although it also is due to the present exchange rates.

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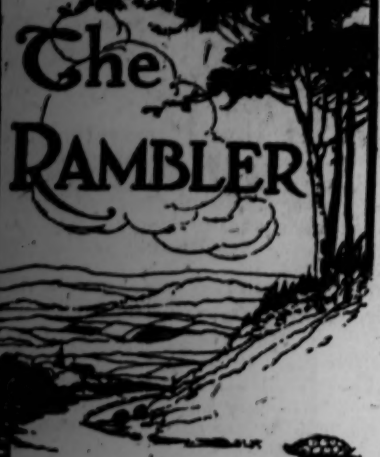
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In Which the Round Table Describes One of Its Props

Tarde venientibus ossa.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The tag end of summer finds fewer of the fellowship seated about the Round Table than at any other time of the year. Those released by the grove of Academe in June are still off in the woods or buried in research libraries, storing up physical or mental resources against the return of their classes in the autumn. Our other members, such as the buyers and sellers, the learned doctors of the law, and many trades and businesses which it would be wearisome to number, have most of them set forth on a second vacation; in addition, a handful of the remainder, suddenly aware that the days are beginning to draw in, have recently hastened away to take, as it were, an eleventh hour holiday.

At this season of the year, stranger, you will not meet with more than a half dozen in the whole assembly house, and of these, but two or three sitting at one time about the Round Table. Upstairs in the library, Nestor is snoring away the hours, dreaming. It may be, of the island of Hibernia, for a parliamentary report lies unopened on his knees. One of the younger men, a hand of the remainder, suddenly aware that the days are beginning to draw in, have recently hastened away to take, as it were, an eleventh hour holiday.

About the Round Table itself sit two or three who have long ago exhausted each other's arguments, yet go on sitting there from sheer force of habit. For some unaccountable reason the poet chooses this spot as a place in which to write his lyrics. Those hand-maidens of the muses, the commercial publishers, have not dealt generously with him this year and he was obliged to defer the renting of a cabin on the slopes of Parnassus until a more favorable season. The Professor of Literature is also there, for as you know, stranger, he has passed the summer working in the library. His accumulation of notes has, in consequence, reached really astounding proportions. It will take that patient lady, his wife, a whole winter to set them in order, to say nothing of the task of verifying each quotation. The Bondsalesman is away. One of the principal advisers to the court of Creusa asked the salesman to pass a week with him in a minor palace on Aegean Long Island, a gracious invitation which was immediately accepted. For the most of the time the poet and the professor face each other, seldom talking but content to stare at one another over their pencils.

Cato the younger, the chief of our helots, ventures at times like these to approach the Round Table and offer an occasional word which has nothing to do with the day's bill-of-fare. He will even stand and listen to such stray arguments as may arise, or laugh discreetly at a pun or jest. Cato has served the Round Table for many years; he feels, in a sense, responsible for it. He knows to a nicety each member's palate and what dishes to recommend for it. Only members of at least 10 years' standing will he assist with their overcoats in winter; from none but these will he personally take a dinner order. There is a theory current that if it had not been for the preliminary discovery of Cato's existence, the Round Table would not have been founded. It was literally built about him, as Odysseus built his house about his bed.

There is nothing remarkable in Cato's personal appearance. Little impressed by, in fact, are usually so little impressed by it as to dignify but not disrespectful snub at Cato's hands the first time they presume upon their membership by a display of undue familiarity. Occasionally one of them is deceived into believing that Cato would be interested in choosing him a dinner. Cato keeps an able assistant, a younger man, to take the orders of the new members. Indeed, there is another theory current among the older members to the effect that Cato is often more qualified than the committee on admissions to pass upon the merits of our applicants. It is amusing to see him usher a new member past the Round Table to a more remote

seat. Not until he has observed certain of the elder brotherhood in converse with a new member will he ungrudgingly offer him a chair at the oaken circle. Even then he has been known to whisper, as the neophyte was about to choose his own place, "Take this chair, sub. Mr. Nestor, sub, he usually sits in this one." Neophytes, to give him credit, generally obey. We never of ourselves would have become the ritualistic organization that Cato has made of us.

But we intended, you and I, stranger, to speak of Cato's personal appearance. He is of a comfortable stoutness, albeit not fat; rather he is like a good rhetorical period, well rounded. In height he hardly attains to middle size, but he is by no means insignificant on this account. He has none of the Pausanian proportions of Nestor; neither would you mistake him, as you might the poet, for Prince Hal. His complexion approaches most nearly to the hue of polished walnut—an even brown with a golden tinge. His head is round and somewhat large, his expression, conciliatory and benignant. He can present a steak to a charter member with an air of episcopalunction. On the other hand, when he rebukes one of the helots under him for an act of carelessness, his eyes can dart destructive lightnings. During the day he wears a spotless white coat, which, however, the older members do not remember to have seen buttoned. The gentle swellings of a waistcoat, crossed and recrossed with a heavy and complicated system of rolled gold chains, always slightly protrudes beyond. The gold chains are in themselves worthy of careful study. Here and there strange pendants of massive size hang by auxiliary links, and somewhere the whole of these metallic windings are attached to a spherical timepiece in the infallibility of which Cato has absolute confidence. It must require the skill of that strolling player sometimes called "the handcuff king" for Cato to dissociate himself at bedtime from these chains. In the evening, precisely as the half-clock whistles and clangs the hour of six, Cato appears in a black swallow-tail coat. The chains remain as before; there may be no concession here. But the assumption of the black coat is a well-recognized signal that the hour has now come when the elder members may place their dinner orders. You may order as much as you like at 5 o'clock; Cato will merely treat it as a passing whim to which no attention need be paid. At six he will come around again and ask with much concern if you intend to order dinner. In one hand he carries the à la carte bill with particular items checked in pencil. The tacit assumption is, and apparently believed by certain members, that he has personally inspected the ice box and stands ready to guarantee the quality of these dishes. In truth, his judgment is usually sound. Cato says it is because he has himself already partaken heavily of the club's most costly edibles. Whatever the reason, he possesses the knack of making you spend about twice as much for your dinner as you had originally intended, and this with no forcing of your disposition. He can describe an oyster until it becomes irresistible.

But it is in the assignment of the four little tables by the windows that he displays the most tact. These four tables will seat eight, an average of 50 members each evening ask to have them specially reserved. There is also an unwritten law of the club that no tables, except in private dining-rooms, may be reserved at all. First come, first serve, is our motto. Now no one wants to eat before seven, and the clamor for the little tables begins at six. Here is a problem that would try any diplomatist but Cato. The new members are easily eliminated, but the old guard are wise in all the ways of the club. It is with them that Cato has nightly to deal. Bribery does not enter in, for this is a club, it is solely a question of judgment on Cato's part. By seven he has made up his mind. He approaches softly the favored few of that evening, as they sit by the Round Table, and whispers, "Your oysters are on, sub." Hastily and somewhat guiltily, you rise and tiptoe quickly to the chosen table, where you find Cato before you on guard. Once in your seat, you may defy even Nestor to cust you. But do you remember the expression on Cato's face that evening, stranger, when he found a new member sitting alone at one of these tables, calmly eating the oysters intended for some one else? While Cato had been signifying the result of his election, this newcomer had innocently enough appropriated the seat. Of course Cato's good manners did not desert him. He was powerless to dislodge the usurper, and his respect for anyone once admitted to our portals forbade him to give his feelings utterance. All he could do was to apologize to us for the gaucherie of our new associate. "You gentlemen will have to excuse him," Cato said in a low voice. "He don't know our ways. I'll fix you gentlemen up a special table over here in the corner." As the poet remarked, "And there are foolish persons who say we have no good servants in America."

GARAGES A SCHOOL NEED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
TOPEKA, Kansas—Kansas school districts are voting bonds or increasing the tax levies so that the district may build garages at the school-houses to accommodate the motor cars of the patrons while the children are in school. This is a condition never noticed by state officials until this year. Many years ago the country school districts, being large in area, were given authority by the state to build sheds or barns for the horses and ponies of children who lived so far away that it was necessary for them to ride to school. The building of garages is done under the same law and for the same purpose. During the last few years the horse has been gradually disappearing as a means of travel in Kansas rural districts and the motor car has taken its place.

A WORLD DIARY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The elections for the Chamber of Deputies are over, but that of the President of the Republic still remains, and in Paris, where they take these things with much seriousness, while they last, and with an extraordinary command of adjectives, men are wondering on whom the choice will fall.

Monsieur le Président
It is a great office, of course, this of President of the French Republic, but the men who have occupied it have had to suffer, or at any rate have suffered many things at the hands of the ministers they have called to office. So well known is this that the humiliations of a president are the stock in trade of the journalist, the novelist, and the writer of plays. Jean Casimir-Perier endured the uneasy honors for just six months, and declined to endure another hour of them. Next day he was found lying in a deck chair in a restaurant garden in the Bois. "I breathe again," he murmured placidly when he was discovered. As for Emile Loubet, who followed him after a four years' interval, though he retired amidst shouts of "Vive Loubet," he made his entry into Paris to yells of "Panama! Panama! Panama!" All because he had been premier when the Panama bubble burst. At Longchamps they broke his hat over his head. No wonder that when his place was taken by Armand Fallières, he is reported every morning to have well-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The park and palace of the Elysée

comed the day with the words, "Ce pauvre Fallières!"—That poor Fallières!

Nougat le Premier

As for "that poor Fallières," the curious, vitriolic Marquis de Rochefort-Licq, a Socialist, journalist, and friend of "the red virgin," at once named him "the satyr of the Elysée," solely apparently because his morals were beyond reproach, just as he had named good Monsieur Loubet, Nougat le Premier, because they made nougat at Montélimar, where he was born. Nor was it until Raymond Poincaré had succeeded Armand that Paris descended to go en fête, but then the new president had just defeated the nominee of the most powerful politician in all France, Clemenceau, the cabinet-wrecker, Clemenceau the Tiger, Clemenceau the leper, as the vitriolic Marquis called him, in his quest for epithets without any meaning at all, and the return match had not yet been played. But that is another story, since, at the moment, Raymond Poincaré is upon the eve of leaving the Elysée, and all France is ready to usher in the Tiger, if only, like Barkis, he is willing.

Romney in the Market

A million francs, some £400,000 a year, that is the official income of the President of the French Republic, and, in London, Mr. Duveen, picture dealer, of Bond Street, has just had a Romney, to wit "the Beckford Children," knocked down to him, at Christie's, for £54,000. It is only the other day that a Caracciolo was sold for 32,000 guineas, and the economists are in despair. It is the greatest sum ever given in an auction room, in England, for a single picture; sales by private treaty, as in the case of the Blenheim Madonna, are a different thing altogether, and in the House they are talking of a levy on capital. So the economists go to Mr. Bonar Law and demand that he shall put salt upon the tails of all birds so extravagantly minded. As for Socialism, they ask, been sweeping the municipal elections in London, and has not a Labor mayor of Fulham indiscreetly declined to appear in his robes of office? That is true, the Conservatives smile back; and did not a Radical mayor of Bath once do the same? And, tableau, did not the Prince Consort, coming to Bath, receive an address of welcome from the Corporation, at the station, after which he shook hands warmly with the clerk, being the only man in a gown, and drove away ignorant that he had ignored the mayor? After that Radical mayors of Bath resumed their robes.

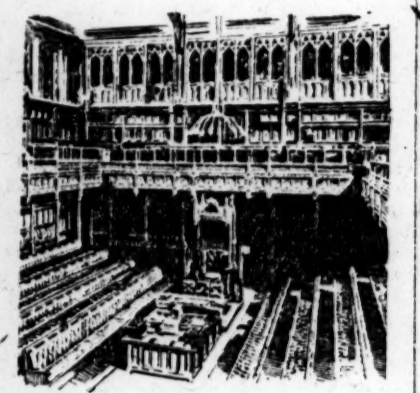
Mr. Frick's Pictures

It is, perhaps, well for these economists that they never lived in the same country as Mr. Frick, for Mr. Frick bought the works of great masters at prices which, though they may have been fabled, were in any case probably fabulous. Having begun by ornamenting "the walls of his shack, down in the Connellville coke region, with prints and drawings of his own, Henry Frick ended by building a marvelous private gallery in Fifth Avenue. Here the masters of the world journeying from Spain and Holland, from France, Italy, and England, all met, and, no doubt, after the manner of well-conducted pictures, congratulated each other on their immense costliness. For here was a Rembrandt, "The Polish Rider," for which \$300,000 had been paid; a Velasquez, "Philip IV," claiming to have cost

\$400,000; and Gainsborough's "Ann Duncombe," most expensive of all, at \$500,000. The money for all of these came out of coal, iron, and railroads, but that is another story altogether, and a romance, of another kind, in its way. Not that any of this would satisfy the perturbations of the English economists, who seem to be planning new sumptuary laws, with old masters substituted for lace ruffles, and Chippendale chairs for square-toed shoes.

Mr. Bottomley's Panacea

Mr. Horatio Bottomley has another way altogether of "raising the wind," as Mr. Jeremy Diddler might have



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by J. Peritt & Co.
The House of Commons

put it, than any so medieval as a reversion to sumptuary laws. Premium bonds is Mr. Horatio Bottomley's idea, itself a reversion to type in the form of an appeal to the gambling instinct in the human mind. Now, as the copy-books say, "Evil communications corrupt good manners," and, for a space, the stern correctness of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's financial soul yearned for "the warmth and color which it found" in Mr. Horatio's economic panacea. Dismay in the Treasury, jubilation in Horatio's corner set, and then the reconversion of Mr. Austen expressed in an apology delivered to a crowded House of Commons, and reading in the morning papers something like that choice ballad of the Halls, of a decade or so ago:

First she would,
And then she wouldn't.
When she did
She found she couldn't.

Therefore last Tuesday night, in the Commons, witness Horatio rebuked by Mr. Austen, denounced by Mr. Law, and deserted by the House—and exit singing.

"I've tried queer ways
The wind to raise
But ne'er had such a blow."

The Bandit of Fondak

Is Mr. Bottomley downhearted? Certainly not. Life to Mr. Bottomley, political life is to say, is a perpetual Fiesta de la Raza, and he is the Raisul of the House of Commons. As for the Simon Pure, since his defeat by the Spaniards, and since they found his house, at Fondak, beautifully camouflaged, and constructed from their own looted telegraph poles, he has been living in seclusion, or, to put it more vulgarly, in hiding; whilst the Spaniards being Spaniards have been settling, on paper of course, what they will do with him when they catch him. So far the papers have not actually decided, and there does not seem to be any pressing hurry, since Raisul is still at large, and Morocco is larger than the Prado. Occasionally a wise man in the Salón de Sesiones may venture an opinion that the capture of the famous bandit would be more embarrassing than his escape, but the country remains as convinced today, as in the day of Cervantes, that "Todo saldrá en la colada"—All will come out in the wash.

THE MINES OF SYRIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Mines of asphalt, bitumen, silver, iron, amber, and lignite coal are to be found in Syria, though mining was an industry discouraged under the Turkish régime, hence comparatively undeveloped; and this country is certainly not nearly so rich in minerals as Anatolia. Asphalt is obtained from a very rich mine to the northwest of Latakia, but is only of the second quality. The original concession for this mine was granted by Abdul Hamid to the Bank of Egypt, and upon the liquidation of that company the rights were purchased by S. E. Shakour Pasha. It has never been fully worked owing to insufficient capital.

A large mine of first quality bitumen, situated between Hasbeya and Rasheya, has for many years given an excellent yield and good profits. It is under the control of Mr. Khalil Absi. Silver is found with an alloy of copper at Jebel Al Akra, a mountain situated between Alexandretta, Antioch, and Latakia. Iron mines, now closed, exist in the valley of the Dog River, at Beit-Chahab, at Al-Kafr near to Hasbeya, also at Mafruba and several other places. Considerable quantities were evidently produced in earlier times, as ancient Egyptian records refer to iron as "Beirut goods," just as "Paris goods" are spoken of today.

Coal, in the ordinary sense of the word, does not exist in Syria, but there are beds of lignite containing traces of vegetable organisms. The principal beds are, in the Metu; that of Cornaell, which has been worked; and in the district of Jezzine, those of Niha and Hattour to the east of Sidon. This is very extensive, but shallow and close to the surface. At Jezzine, amber, yellow, and black is abundant.

SPORT WITH TIRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DENVER, Colorado—Denver boys and girls have adopted the novel pastime of doubling themselves up inside old automobile tires and rolling down hill.

THE LIFE OF THE VOYAGEURS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Wild they were, and wild they looked, those old-time voyageurs, half Canadian French, half Indian, but wholly creatures of the wilderness. They were the backbone of the French and British fur trade, and despite the hard work, joyous was their life, lived in the open when the woods were green and the air was soft. They loved the freedom of the open air. Every instinct in them answered to the call of the wild, threading the waterways of the dense, unmeasured forest, or following faint trails, or even on the well-marked portages between watercourses.

Hours were long and work was hard, 14 hours or more, in summer. Even as the faint light of the eastern sky appeared, the cry rang through the camp: "Lève! Lève!" Never but twice, yet every man obeyed in a flash. Canoes were lifted carefully into the water, their lading bestowed by expert hands, blankets and provisions and guns placed in them, and with one last quick glance around to make sure that an ax, or a frying pan, or a pot, had not been left on shore, the dainty birch-bark canoes, as graceful as birds, were skimming over the water with the rise and fall of melodious voices, singing in time to the dip of the paddle.

Joy and Song

For joy went with those swarthy but light-hearted canoe-men. Joy—and song! They sang their way through their long hours of work. Paddles flailed in the sunshine—or under gray skies—while the soft rhythmic chant of the voyageurs was echoed back by the deep silent forests, or by the steep rocks along the banks, as canoe after canoe sped lightly over the long river reaches and the wide-spreading lakes.

There were days when it was all sunshine. But there were summer days, also, when the rain poured down, when the forests were dark and gloomy, or the storm crashed above the crash of falls or rapids. Then it was a rough shelter of cross poles and a sail cloth, and with capots pulled closely about them, hoods over their heads, the swarthy, dark-eyed, handsome men coaxed a fire to burn under a cliff, or on the wet sand, or in the wetter forest. Well, to them, it was all in the day's work, and the courteous, light-hearted voyageurs were ready, as ever, with the friendly "mon cousin" or "mon frère"—to me as comrades—as though the sun were shining and the waters sparkling. And at the first break in the storm they were off again, off with a song.

Wild and simple and sweet were the old chansons.

Maribrough, s'en va-t-en guerre,
Mironot, mironot, mironotaine.

A Famous Song

Napoleon, who disliked music, was said to roar the song when he sprang into the saddle. France knew the song well—the New World even better. The St. Lawrence knew it, even from Montreal, the beginning of that long, long trail which ended only at the Pacific. The Athabasca River knew it, the vast flat plains of the Saskatchewan, the almost impassable steps of the Canadian Rockies, the rapids and the Dalles and the long reaches of smoothly flowing water of the Columbia knew it, even from Canoe River

in the Canadian Rockies to the crashing breakers on the bar as the Columbia swept out to ocean.

Now and again the chanson was silent, as there sounded ahead the roar of crashing waters—for ahead there often lay a tumbling mass of foam and spray between heavily wooded shores, dark rocks here and there in the wild, green, rushing stream, menacing anything that might pass. Yet into those swift white waters, skillfully guided by the shout of the steersman, with quick response of swift and mighty strokes of paddles in triumphant hands, then out again into quiet waters, and the song was taken up again—"Mironot, mironot, mironotaine."

A Long Day

No halt was there for breakfast until late morning, then off again until sunset and the evening's camp. The camp might be anywhere: on a desert, treeless island in the Columbia, with no wood even for cooking, but safer than the shore from Indian attack; or in the densest of forests; or on a long wooded point projecting into a lake or river, with rushing waters near by; or on some part of the vast, level stretches of the Saskatchewan, where the horizon, far, far away, merges dreamlike into the sky, its vast immensity unbroken by tree or shrub, though possibly by the slender, graceful tepee of the Indian. Yet after the dinner of buffalo meat—the second meal in a long day—cooked by a dull fire of buffalo chips, out came the violin, as it always did, and the dance was on. Then came darkness, with the strange quiet of a night in the wilderness, broken only by the strange noises of the night, and the far distant cry of a wolf to the pack.

Yet the greatest joy came when nearing a trading post. Black eyes were dancing, dark, swarthy throats gay with bright handkerchiefs, hats trimmed with plumes and feathers and bunches of gay ribbons, bright cotton shirts, corduroy trousers half concealed with handsome beaded leggings, beautifully beaded moccasins, and above all, their bright, many-colored sashes, from which hung hunting knives, flints and steel. Out of sight and hearing from the post they landed to array themselves.

Then down the river they paddled, flashing around some point, picturesque in the wild scenery of the wilderness, glowing with color and brightness. Soft cadences in the distance, then nearer, and clearer, and stronger the wild, sweet melody, deepening ever, until the full chorus with all the volume and sweetness of its many voices, brought the traders at the post to the river bank. They landed with a shout; greeted, with a shout, too, by the lonely men stationed there.

A few days of rest for the men, and business for the officers, and they were off again, sweeping out into the river, always in full chorus, always gayly clad, full of color and brightness, until the rich depth of the chorus softened with distance and from far, far away came back only the faint echo: "Mironot, mironot, mironotaine."

LETTERS

(No. 1023)

Help Save the Laurel!

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The mountain laurel is one of our most beautiful native shrubs, both when covered with its wonderful masses of pink and white flowers in early summer and during the rest of the year on account of its rich foliage. Being an evergreen, which very few of our native shrubs are, it makes a striking feature in a winter landscape.

Laurel is a typical feature of our woods and pastures, and it should be our pleasure and duty to protect it from destruction; but its very beauty and charm induce cutting to an alarming extent. It is gathered extensively twice a year. In summer the flowers are taken for church and house decoration. In winter the inroads are especially extensive and dangerous. Enormous quantities are then used for festoons, wreaths, and so forth, in the holiday dressing of churches, stores, and the decoration of ballrooms. As it is then cold weather, the foliage keeps well, and bears transportation to a distance, so that the quantity collected is only limited by the demand and the available material. It is to be noted that this cutting is all from wild laurel growth, not from plants which are grown for this purpose, although it is a shrub easily cultivated.

The flowers are borne only upon the shoots of the previous year's growth, so that, if these are cut, a year's flowering is lost; and, when looking at long festoons of laurel leaves, it is saddening to think of the great quantity of blooms that have been destroyed for the next summer in this truly extravagant winter decoration.

Care for the future often involves sacrifice in the present. Therefore, can we not forgo some decoration for the sake of preserving for the enjoyment of future generations the beauty of our woods, swamps, and pastures where the laurel now grows. (Signed) RUTH E. RUGILLARD, Secretary, Society for the Protection of Native Plants.

Boston, Massachusetts, November 15, 1919.

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FEDERAL CONTROL OF MINES PROPOSED

Minnesota Congressman Would Have Government Take Over Coal Properties and Operate Them, as It Did the Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A resolution reciting that "whereas the foundation of our economic existence is endangered by the continued coal strike, the President should, under his war powers, be instructed by Congress to take over and operate the bituminous coal mines now idle, was introduced by Oscar E. Keller (I-R), Representative from Minnesota, yesterday. He recommends that a call be issued to miners to return to work under the following conditions:

That the government operate the mines; that the increase of 14 per cent offered the miners be accepted; that the government conduct a thorough investigation into the profits of the mine operators with a view to increasing the wages of the miners, if found practicable under the present price of coal, and, if not, that the government establish such a price as will permit of a wage being paid miners commensurate with the increase in the cost of living."

Mr. Keller declared that the action taken by the federal government would not bring about the resumption of the production of coal in sufficient quantity to meet the demand.

"The action in imprisoning certain representatives of the miners is antagonistic to every workman in the country," he said. "Even if the government has the power, it is not a policy which will bring desired results. It is coal we want, and I believe that, if Dr. Garfield had not interfered with the representatives of the operators, the miners and Secretary Wilson, an agreement satisfactory to the miners would have resulted."

"Taking into consideration the statement of Mr. McAdoo, it is not probable that an increase in the price of coal would have been necessary in order to meet the increase in wages agreed upon."

"The resolution I have introduced simply asks the government to take over the coal mines in the same manner as the railroads were taken over. The idea I have is to do the thing which will make it possible for the miners to go back to work with some assurance they are going to get a fair deal, and it is my opinion that, if such a proposition is made to the men, they have confidence enough in the desire of the President and Secretary Wilson to treat them fairly, to induce them to go back to work and produce coal. I believe this proposition is worth trying, at least."

New York Cars Heatless

Other Restrictive Regulations Put in Force to Save Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Heatless surface, subway and elevated cars were put into operation yesterday, as ordered by Lewis Nixon, Public Service Commissioner, in an attempt to conserve fuel, and will be run during rush hours for the next two weeks. This will save about 20 per cent of the 2000 tons usually consumed per day in the subway and elevated operations. Commissioner Nixon urged as further saving measures less light in cars and stations, reduction of light on streets and in hotels and residences, and cutting down of the gas supply and regulation of its use in cooking.

The display of signs on theaters, vaudeville and moving picture houses was curtailed last night except between the hours of 7:30 and 8:30 and the regulation is expected to last until the coal shortage is ended.

Coal has been refused foreign vessels and will not be furnished to United States vessels other than regular passenger steamships except on application to the central coal committee at Washington through the Tidewater Coal Exchange.

Trains for business and pleasure travel and second sections of regular trains, except coach travel between densely populated cities, are to be eliminated for a time, and a reduction to a war basis of public service in the railroads in the eastern region, to become effective next Wednesday, has been ordered by A. T. Hardin, regional director of railroads in the east, in order to conserve fuel.

An investigation of the coal situation in Jersey City, New Jersey, has been started by the Chamber of Commerce there, and coal dealers have been requested to report supplies on hand.

Action Against Idle Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—Determined efforts are being made to bring coal mine production back to normal. Gov. A. H. Roberts has instructed the state legal department to proceed against mines not working, with the possibility that receivers will be named, for each property, and to resume operations.

Arkansas Organizes Volunteers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—Volunteers are being organized in Arkansas to go into the mines and relieve the coal situation. Gov. Charles H. Brough issued a call for helpers after efforts to bring the miners and operators into agreement proved unavailing.

Indiana Union Officers Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Thirteen officers of two local unions of miners at Clinton, Indiana, were charged with

contempt of court in an information filed in the United States Court yesterday. They are alleged to have paid strike benefits and encouraged miners to remain on strike, in violation of the injunction order. The bonds in each case were fixed at \$5000. The defendants will be arrested and appear in court on Tuesday. The government prosecutors announce that similar action will be taken against other locals.

"Final Word Said"

Operators Assert They Will Make No Further Offer to Miners

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The executive committee of bituminous coal operators yesterday issued a statement declaring reports from Chicago that the operators of the central competitive field were considering a 25 per cent advance to the miners and an advance in price of coal of about 30 cents a ton to consumers, "absolutely without foundation." "Reports of such a misleading nature," it said, "will not change the attitude of the coal operators, who have announced their acceptance of the suggestion of the Fuel Administrator for increasing wages to a fair basis, namely, by 14 per cent, and have already made such a definite offer to their employees. There will be no further offer to the miners. The final word has been said."

Military Law in Oklahoma

McALESTER, Oklahoma—Gov. J. B. A. Robertson issued a proclamation declaring military law in Pittsburg, Latimer, LeFlore, Coal, Haskell, and Okmulgee counties, to take effect immediately, and has ordered on duty the entire national guard organization of the State to occupy the coal fields "to preserve order in the present crisis."

Limited Train to Be Taken Off

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Broadway Limited, the 20-hour train on the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Chicago, will be discontinued on December 10, to conserve coal.

Plan Impractical, Says Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The demand that the Governor call a special session of the Legislature and take over the mines to be operated by soldiers was declared by F. O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, in a statement yesterday, to be impractical. Chicago began conducting its business on a six-and-one-half-hour basis yesterday, on account of the fuel situation.

Fuel Inspection Service Proposed

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A fuel inspection service to assure the consumer of the grade of coal for which he pays was proposed yesterday by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, in asking Congress for an appropriation of \$727,000 for the Bureau of Mines.

Inquiry Into Coal Strike Charges

CHARLESTON, West Virginia—Lon H. Kelly, United States District Attorney for the southern district of

West Virginia, announced yesterday that a special grand jury had been called for next week to investigate charges growing out of the coal strike.

Hamburg Wharf Men Vote to Return

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The workmen of the Hamburg Vulcan wharves today resolved to resume job work, and agreed to all the conditions of the wharves' administration.

Administrator in Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—James J. Storrow was yesterday appointed Fuel Administrator for this State by Calvin Coolidge, the Governor, under authority of war-time legislation. Mr. Storrow will exercise authority merely as a state official, not as a federal and state official, as was the case during the war.

Owing to the coal situation, mills in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, are said to plan closing on Monday, by which time it is also expected that reductions of train service will be made in this territory. A priority list issued yesterday gives railroads and coastwise vessels first right to coal. Next come the army and navy and other United States Government agencies; third, state and county departments and institutions; fourth, public utilities, newspapers, makers of food products, and makers of food containers; and fifth, retail dealers, hotels, apartment houses, and the like. It was reported that coal bound for New England was being diverted to other sections.

MEASURE TO RAISE SALARIES IN NAVY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

A blanket bill providing for increases in the pay of officers and non-commissioned, warrant, or petty officers of the army, navy, and marine corps, was ordered favorably reported yesterday by the Senate Military Affairs Committee. A 10 per cent increase advance for officers and a 20 per cent increase for the enlisted ratings is proposed. The pay of privates in the army and apprentice seamen of the navy would remain as it was fixed during the war.

SPRINGFIELD LIQUOR CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Springfield News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—All of the 11 men, proprietors or employees of hotels or saloons in this city, Holyoke, Chicopee, and West Springfield, who were arrested on October 17 on federal warrants, charged with violation of the War-Time Prohibition Act, have been held by a United States commissioner here for the federal grand jury in Boston. Examination before the commissioner was waived in nearly all instances. The arrests were made after agents of the Department of Justice testified they had purchased whisky or gin in the places visited. The cases have been heard from time to time, since the arrests were made, and the last one was disposed of yesterday.

CONTROL URGED OF MOTION PICTURES

State Regulation Advocated at Boston Meeting as Only Effective Way to Raise Standard, Which Is Said to Be Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Arguments in behalf of state censorship and in opposition to it were advanced last evening at a meeting of the Film Club in Huntington Chambers Hall, as a means of obtaining diverse views on motion picture problems. It was agreed by speakers for both sides that far too large a percentage of films, not otherwise objectionable, consisted of meaningless balderdash, requiring at least a waste of time on the part of the onlooker; but whether films are becoming more or less stupid, and whether censorship would or would not improve that condition, were not decided.

Miss Amy Woods, secretary of the Massachusetts Committee on Motion Pictures, said that into the pictures, potentially a great power for good, there was being poured a gradually creeping, and that this rampant abuse of public faith had led to a reaction all over the country against the false values of the screen, which she characterized as a new reign of dime novels and melodrama. The present arrangement, she declared, is not satisfactory; too many films make wrong-doing appear attractive, make scamps the hero of the play, or deal in sensational episodes.

Public Regulation Favored

Of methods of control, she said, prohibition of children attending theaters and local regulation do not work well. State regulation, she contended, removes many features from films which the National Board of Review, a "self-appointed body," has passed. She felt that the industry should not have freedom to offer to the public its own choice of goods and that a choice by paid public officials is preferable to a choice by the motion picture producers.

Nathaniel F. Forsyth, chairman of the same committee, said that in 200 films he had seen within a year, gambling, brutality, drunkenness and the like were so common as to leave the impression on immature persons that those traits were normal modes of living; and impressions, he asserted, have their effect in behavior. The motion picture industry, he said, has been untrammeled for years and has abused the privilege. Local review boards are not efficient, he felt, and, moreover, where such boards were lax, children would not be protected. Mrs. Carolyn A. Engler of the Lynn, Massachusetts Local Censorship board, said she had found managers ready to cooperate in eliminating objectionable films. The "absolute nothingness" of certain films she considered about as bad as the objectionable features of others.

Public Taste Lowered

Edward H. Chandler, of the Twentieth Century Club, said that producers had acted, apparently, on the belief

that picture goers have no intelligence and have put out films so bad that public taste had been steadily lowered. Certain tendencies in the films, he thought, may have a connection with the increase in the divorce rate in this country. In South America, he said, residents gain the impression that the United States is a land of rough "comedy" and of a Wild West that never existed, because such pictures are sent there almost exclusively and nothing better is available.

Miss Mary Gray Peck, of the advisory committee of the National Board of Review, said that the same elements of civic life that here support state censorship are with that board; and having had 10 years' experience in motion picture censorship, they favor the national organization against state censorship, because state regulations never agree, thus hampering the industry, and because state boards are likely to be made up of well-meaning persons utterly ignorant of motion picture problems or dramatic technique, and, therefore, they "take out all the wicked scenes and leave stupidity." She admitted that many films were trivial and immaterial, but thought on the whole they were growing better, a view that was challenged from the audience.

MONEY ASKED FOR VENTILATION INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Ventilation of tunnels and subways for motor vehicles now planned by a number of cities, presents "an unprecedented problem," Van H. Manning, director of the Bureau of Mines, told Congress yesterday in asking for an appropriation of \$100,000 to conduct investigations. Mr. Manning said the details of plans for an 8000-foot tunnel under the Hudson River, between New York and New Jersey, depended on the solution of the problem of removing inflammable gases from motor vehicles which are expected to pass through the tunnel at the rate of 2000 an hour. Tunnels at Chicago, Pittsburgh, Boston, San Francisco and New Orleans, are being planned.

ACTORS' RECEIPTS LARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Special matinees were held in celebration of the first actors' memorial day in this city and throughout the country yesterday, which were expected to net a large sum for the endowment fund for the Staten Island home for needy actors.

TREATY RATIFICATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The executive committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches has passed a resolution in which it "profoundly deplors" the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the Treaty of Peace and thereby establish

a League of Nations as the only basis of a permanent peace. It urges the Senate to speedily agree upon some form of ratification "in order to end the suspense of the world, and to restore to the United States that position of honorable leadership in the progress toward a world-order which it held in the earlier stages of the negotiations."

ANARCHISTS GIVEN UP AT ELLIS ISLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman were surrendered to Byron H. Uhl, Acting Commissioner of Immigration, on Ellis Island yesterday by their attorney, Harry Weinberger, whose associates immediately instituted habeas corpus proceedings in the United States District Court, on the ground that the government cannot deport them for "an attitude of mind."

Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner-General of Immigration, denied Mr. Weinberger's request that his clients be allowed to select their own destination and pay the expenses of their trip, and also that they be given three months in which to prepare for their trip. It is expected that they will be deported to Russia very soon. Emma Goldman is quoted as having forecast that she would return to aid the workers in establishing Soviet America, as there would be a revolution in the United States within five years.

CHILD LABOR DAY DATES ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Further protective legislation for the children of the United States is urged by Miss Jane Addams, in endorsing the plans for a nation-wide observance of Child Labor Day, which has been appointed for churches, January 25; for synagogues, January 24, and for schools and clubs, January 26. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, calls attention to the importance of education and child conservation in a constructive peace-time program.

ANTI-DUMPING BILL REPORTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

An anti-dumping bill, designed to protect United States manufacturers, was ordered favorably reported yesterday by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. Sale of foreign-made goods in this country at a price less than in the country of their manufacture would be prohibited under the bill, and violations would be punishable by fine and imprisonment. House leaders plan to call the measure up today.

JURY FOUND FOR KANSAS I. W. W.

Government Opens Case Long Pending Under Espionage Act—32 Members Are on Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Kansas—The jury was filed, and taking of testimony was begun in the United States District Court here yesterday afternoon, in the trial of 32 members of the I. W. W., charged with violating the Espionage Act.

Frank J. Quinn, of Chicago, superintendent of the Western Newspaper Union, the first witness, testified that W. D. Haywood, former general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., had made arrangements with the union at one time to print the I. W. W. newspapers, pamphlets and song books. The government has thousands of copies of papers and pamphlets, seized in raids, to introduce as evidence. Part of this literature, introduced yesterday, was identified by Mr. Quinn. He testified that his company had published the former I. W. W. weekly paper, Solidarity, from March to September, 1917. Copies of the newspaper and pamphlets were identified by Mr. Quinn over the objection of counsel for the defense. William A. Cahill, of Chicago, president of the Cahill Printing Company, also testified that he printed large supplies of propaganda for the I. W. W. in 1917.

"The I. W. W. do not claim any country, any God, or any flag except the red flag of revolution," declared Fred Robertson, district attorney, in his opening statement. "The evidence will show that for years this organization has been determined, when it became strong enough in numbers, forcibly to overthrow all existing governmental authority in this country."

NON-PARTISAN BANK CASE HAS NEW ANGLE


Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FARGO, North Dakota—H. J. Hazen, president of the Scandinavian-American Bank of this city, the Non-Partisan League institution which closed a month ago for a short time, has been found guilty of exhibiting a false statement to the bank examiner. "An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court."

GIFTS FOR MEN IN SERVICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

War Department preparations for the holiday entertainment of the men of the army at home and abroad were yesterday reported well advanced. The Red Cross will fill the "stocking" of every United States soldier in France and Germany. Similar provisions are expected for the men in Siberia.



The Restoe
\$9.50

A Good Looking Blucher

Once on the foot this broad-tread rugged shoe makes its own friends. It has a broad heel, short shank, and a medium receding toe. It not only looks well but feels well and holds its shape under most extreme tests. Moderately priced at \$9.50 in either Black or Tan leathers.

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Hand-carved Mahogany Table Lamp
Two lights. Height, 27 in.
Shade No. 9355, 20 in. diameter, silk lined.
Double fringe, trimmed with moss.
May be obtained in any color.
Price, complete with shade, \$78.00

No. 60418
Mahogany Floor Lamp
Three lights. Height, 30 in.
Shade No. 9418, 26 in.
May be obtained in any color.
Price, complete with shade, \$88.00

No. 60410
Hand-carved Floor Lamp
Mahogany. Three lights.
Height, 60 in. May also be obtained in blue and gold polychrome. Shade No. 9293, 24 in., with 8 in. heavy fringe in champagne and blue or it may be obtained in any color.
Price, complete with shade, \$148.00

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Only 3 Minutes from South Station

SCHOOL DOCTORS CAUSE OF SUIT

Medical Inspection Objected to
by Indiana Parent — Red
Cross Funds Used Elsewhere
for the County School Nurse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Suits have been filed in the Jefferson Circuit Court against the school authorities of Madison, Indiana, to obtain an order restraining them from exposing the bodies of the children, against the objection of such child or its parent, and to refrain from performing any operation, medical or otherwise, except in case of an emergency caused by an accident, upon any such child, against its objection or without the permission of its parents.

Martin Wade, whose daughter attends one of the schools, is the plaintiff, and Robert L. Marsh, of Indianapolis, and Vincent Kirk, of Madison, are his attorneys. The case will be heard on December 17. Mr. Marsh is connected with the Indiana Society for Medical Freedom.

The defendants include Solomon J. Bear, president of the Board of School Trustees of Madison; Elizabeth Ray, secretary of the board; Edward Reed, member of the board; Homer Long, superintendent of schools, and Lida G. White, principal of the lower seminary of the Madison schools.

Public Protests Made

While there have been reports of instances in other parts of the State indicating a movement toward medical examination and treatment of school children, exceeding the authority given in the law, the situation at Madison has been the most serious. Children have been forced to disrobe and submit to the examinations.

When parents learned what was going on, they began protesting, and public meetings were held in the courthouse, at which displeasure over the action of the school authorities was manifested. Since the public protests have been made, the school authorities have attempted to defend their action on the ground that they were not exceeding authority granted under the law.

Activity in the promotion of health measures has been noted elsewhere in the State. At a recent meeting of county school superintendents held in Indianapolis recently, Frank Wallace, superintendent of schools of Putnam County, urged the superintendents to lend their assistance in obtaining legislation which will make possible more extensive work in medical examination in the schools. Putnam County, he said, was able to obtain the services of an expert nurse by applying a \$4000 surplus of Red Cross money for home work. This nurse has been examining children in the county schools, Mr. Wallace said. He said counties could adopt the same system used in Putnam County, and apply 50 per cent of Red Cross receipts to home work until such time as the State may aid financially. The work of medical inspection in other counties

was discussed together with methods of overcoming opposition met in some communities.

More "Health Work" Wanted

Three city school superintendents—J. W. Holton, of Shelbyville; E. C. Jermon, of Greensburg, and E. L. Rickert, of Connersville—recently appearing before the state board of education, urged the board to consider some plan for more health work in connection with the schools after the failure of the last legislature to provide such a plan. A committee was named by L. N. Hines, state superintendent of public instruction, to make a report on this matter.

The State board has announced that township trustees may employ teachers with proper qualifications to teach hygiene. In Indianapolis a movement to have sex hygiene taught in the schools met with strong opposition, and the school board has announced that the teaching of such subjects in the schools will not be permitted.

LUSK COMMITTEE HEARINGS POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Lusk legislative committee investigating alleged seditious activities yesterday postponed further hearings until next Thursday, when Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, so-called Soviet representative here, will be recalled, if Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum does not, in the meantime, hand down a decision granting the motion to vacate the subpoena requiring Mr. Martens to appear and produce his diplomatic correspondence with the Soviet Government.

The contempt charge against Dr. Michael Mislis, former secretary of the Russian Socialist Federation, made by the committee for his refusal to give the names of any members of the federation executive committee, other than the secretary, will probably not be pressed before the Greenbaum decision is made.

Frederic C. Howe, former Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, will take the stand on Monday before the congressional committee investigating immigration affairs, to testify about the reports that while he was in office action against alien radicals was lax.

CHANGE IN MAIL RATES PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reduction of second-class mail rates on publications without changing the zone system of computing rates on advertising contents, was proposed yesterday in a bill introduced by Simeon D. Fess (R.), Representative from Ohio, who said it was submitted to him by the American Newspaper Publishers Association. Congressional investigation of the cost of handling second-class mail and the system of assessing charges was also proposed. Reading sections of publications would be charged 1½ cents a pound under the bill, and the advertisement charges would be graduated, according to the parcel post zones, charges beginning with 1½ cents for the first zone and increasing one-quarter of a cent for each zone traversed.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS HONORED

Japan Confers Decorations on 14
Naval Men for Their Services
in War—Secretary of Navy
Sends Letter of Appreciation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Decorations were conferred yesterday on 14 United States naval officers for their services in the war by Kijuro Shidehara, Ambassador appointed of Japan, acting for the Japanese Government. Six recipients were present, the others being absent on duty. Because of a Cabinet meeting, Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, could not be present at the decorations, but sent a letter to Ambassador Shidehara, in part as follows:

"The long and cordial friendly relations between the United States and Japan began with the visit of Commodore Perry's fleet to the 'Flowery Kingdom' in 1853. No break in all these years has occurred, this brotherly amity between these two nations. Their mutual participation in the world war, particularly in naval effort, has cemented and strengthened the bonds of friendship."

"The world has not yet assessed at its true value Japan's contribution to the winning of the war. Its prompt, vigorous and efficient policing of the Pacific Ocean in the very beginning of the war is better understood by those of us who have given special study to sea power. Its helpful assistance with its ships in European waters, in submarine infested zones, its unstinted supply of munitions, and its readiness in other ways to make the allied agencies victorious, are some of the glorious chapters in world history."

"But more than its contribution of men and munitions, ships and guns and other materiel was its high spirit of comradeship and high resolve that no nation with covetous eyes of what belonged to other people should dominate the world. Officers and men of our navy, who have been closely associated with their naval forces, have tested their spirit and their courage and found them true shipmates and comrades."

Following is the list of the officers on whom the decorations were conferred:

Grand Cordon, of the Rising Sun: Rear Admiral A. M. Knight, Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, Rear Admiral W. S. Sims.

Grand Cordon of the Sacred Treasury—Admiral Albert Gleaves, Admiral H. B. Wilson.

Second Order of the Rising Sun: Admiral Hugh Rodman, Rear Admiral R. N. Doyle, Rear Admiral W. F. Fulam, Rear Admiral H. O. Dunn, Rear Admiral Roger Welles.

Second Order of the Sacred Treasury: Rear Admiral A. P. Niblack, Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss.

Third Order of the Rising Sun: Captain George W. Williams.

BAR ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts Bar Association elected these officers yesterday at its annual meeting: President, Frederick P. Fish

of Brookline; vice-presidents, James M. Morton of Fall River, Frederic Dodge of Belmont, John W. Hammond of Cambridge, and William Caleb Loring of Boston; treasurer, Charles B. Rugg of Worcester; secretary, Frank W. Grinnell of Boston; executive committee, John Barker of Springfield, Stoughton Bell of Cambridge, Stanley E. Qua of Lowell, Charles M. Davenport of Boston, Henry H. Fuller of Lancaster, Edmund G. Ford of Lawrence, Charles Mitchell of New Bedford, Gardner K. Hudson of Fitchburg, Starr Parson of Lynn, Frank J. Lawler of Greenfield, John W. McAnarney of Quincy, John W. Mason of Northampton, Thomas W. Proctor of Newton, Arthur Dolan of Boston, C. C. King of Brockton, Robert D. Wesson of Cambridge, Edmund K. Arnold of Boston, William McKechnie of Springfield, Reginald H. Smith and John A. Sullivan of Boston.

AMERICANIZATION IN CONNECTICUT PUSHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Work in Connecticut along Americanization lines is being pushed. The director, Robert C. Deming, reports that 134 towns in the State have voted to cooperate with the state Board of Education in furthering the education of aliens for citizenship. This means that all these towns have appointed agents to direct Americanization activities in their respective communities.

Many of the town governments have responded generously by naming competent persons to have charge of the studies and by paying respectable salaries for the work performed. The salary of Americanization director is \$3000 yearly in the larger centers of population, such as Hartford, Bridgeport, and Ansonia. The State pays a certain per cent of all the towns' salaries. The pay varies from \$100 up to \$3000, according to the size of the community served.

CHATEAU IN FRANCE BOUGHT FOR ORPHANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Direction of the products of the United States into those regions in France where reconstruction is proving the most difficult is the work undertaken by the Federation of American Agencies for Relief in France, of which Myron T. Herrick is chairman. The Chateau of Chavanne, birthplace of Lafayette, in the Province of Auvergne, is being used for the care of French children orphaned by the Germans, but will eventually become a school for French and English, and from which the boys will be brought to the United States for three years' training in business and professional methods, and then sent back to their own country. The government approved the purchase of the property, and will provide French teachers for the school.

MOVE TO CANCEL DRY PROCLAMATION

Mandamus Proceedings Begun in
District of Columbia Supreme
Court — State Reservations
Are Said to Render It Void

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Mandamus proceedings have been instituted in the District of Columbia Supreme Court to compel Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, to cancel the proclamation that the Prohibition Amendment had been adopted by the necessary number of states, made by Frank L. Polk, as acting Secretary of State, on January 29, 1919.

The proceedings were brought by Robert A. Widenmann, of Stony Point, New York, on the ground that certain of the states have reserved a referendum by which within a certain time any act of the Legislature may be submitted to the people and that that time had not expired when the proclamation was made. Mr. Widenmann contends that the proclamation was therefore void. The case has been taken under consideration by Associate Justice William Hitz of the District Supreme Court.

Representatives of the favoring extract industries who have been in conference with John F. Kramer and other officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue this week in an effort to adopt regulations regarding the manufacture and sale of non-beverage alcoholic preparations, gave assurances yesterday of cooperation in the enforcement of the prohibition laws.

Mr. Kramer announced that regulations governing the business would be issued during the first week in January, manufacturers in the meantime continuing to operate under existing regulations and permits. Manufacturers were admonished not to forget their responsibilities under the law. The sale by manufacturers of favoring extracts or sirups under circumstances from which the seller might reasonably deduce that they were being used for beverages would be followed, he said, by quick action by the department.

St. Louis Wet Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Judge Charles B. Faris, in the United States District Court here, yesterday, granted a temporary injunction restraining federal officers from enforcing the War-Time Prohibition Act as to wines and whisky. The ruling affects St. Louis and 54 eastern Missouri counties. Judge Faris held that the war, in fact, had ended. Sale of liquor was resumed immediately in all saloons.

"Home Brew" Sales Checked

DETROIT, Michigan—The knell of the "home brew," a product used extensively since Michigan became dry,

was sounded yesterday when John A. Grosan, internal revenue collector for this district, issued orders that all concerns dealing in the required ingredients immediately cease selling them. The order terminates the existence of about 60 concerns in Detroit alone, and a large number in other cities of the State. According to federal authorities here, the instructions to stop the activities of these concerns came from the Department of Internal Revenue.

URBAN AND RURAL FORCES TO COMBINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—Cooperation of the urban and rural forces of the state is assured in the action of the State Board of Trade in accepting the recommendation to amalgamate with the State Agricultural and Industrial League. The machinery for securing concerted action consists of an industrial, a commercial, an agricultural, a labor, and a home directorate, each composed of 16 members, one from each county. The chairman for each directorate, together with the president, secretary, and treasurer, form an executive council, which is to direct the work of the organization and its paid staff.

The perfecting of this new organization will come at a particularly auspicious time as it is planned to have the work in full swing by January, 1920, Maine's centennial year. With such a concentrated organization, representing all interests in the State, a powerful medium will be available for arousing state-wide interest in the centennial and for enlisting the support of all sections and interests.

MONEY CIRCULATION IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The per capita circulation of money in the United States was \$55.65 on December 1, a decrease of 53 cents per person since December, 1918, figures made public by the Treasury show. The general stock of money on December 7, was \$7,782,144,476, as compared with \$7,669,576,580 on the same date last year. Gold coin, including Treasury bullion, totaled \$2,833,221,135, a decrease of approximately \$250,000,000. Standard silver dollars in circulation amounted to \$308,145,759, a decrease of \$107,000,000. An increase of nearly \$300,000,000 in federal reserve notes for the year was shown. Federal reserve bank notes in circulation increased approximately \$175,000,000.

SHIPPING BOARD'S LABOR POLICY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Shipping Board has announced that all questions of labor policy affecting its shipping are to be handled hereafter through a division of industrial relations, to bring about more consistent dealing with labor problems. Darrah de Lancey has been appointed director of the new division.

MR. HAPGOOD TO REPORT ON RUSSIA

United States Minister to Denmark Said to Be Returning for That Purpose—Denial of Reported Resignation or Recall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It has been persistently reported that Norman Hapgood, United States Minister to Denmark, who is on his way home, has resigned or been recalled. It was said at the State Department yesterday that these reports were incorrect, that Mr. Hapgood had been in a place where he was able to obtain authentic information in regard to Russia, and that he had requested permission to lay this information before the State Department. This permission had been granted.

Several of the powers are collecting information in regard to Soviet Russia, it was learned here yesterday, and, as this information may influence governmental policies, it is considered important that the United States should have any direct information on this problem which it can get.

Despite the assurances of the State Department that Mr. Hapgood's return is purely voluntary, there are persons who were opposed to his appointment as a diplomatic representative of the United States who are willing to accept the report that he has proved too sympathetic with radical systems to be acceptable in his present post.

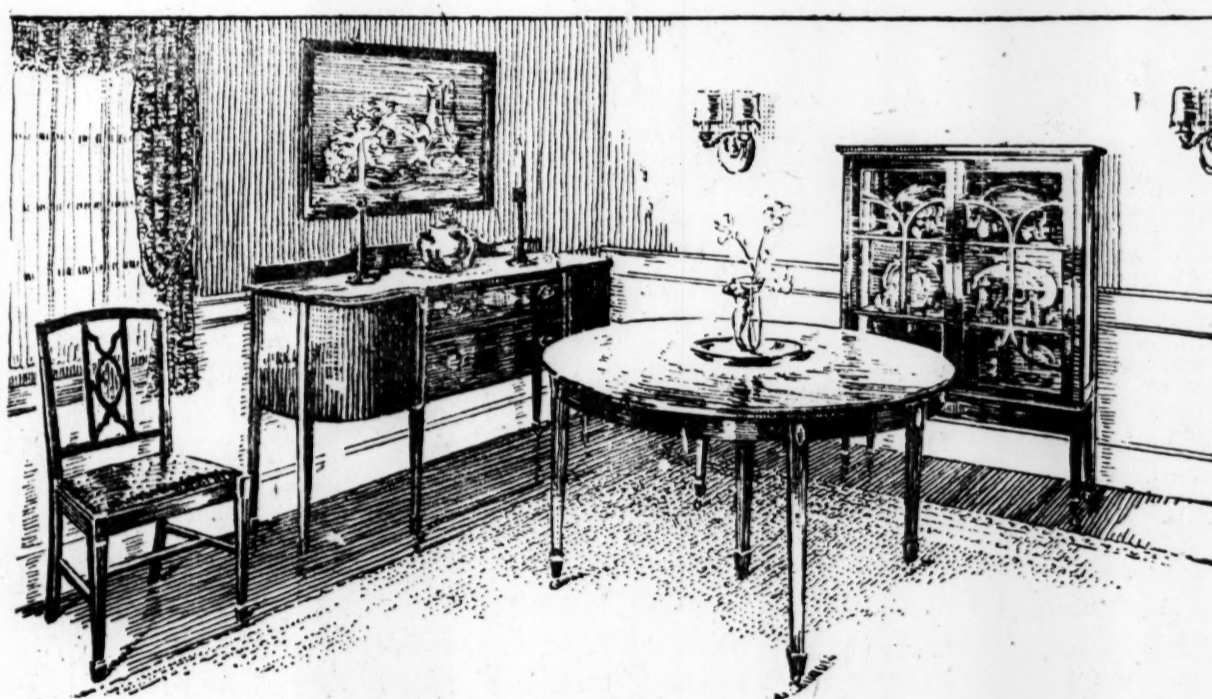
SOLUTION OFFERED FOR LABOR UNREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Productive power is the source of all other kinds of power, and police power and the power of arms are only by-products of the power of tools, according to Charles Ferguson, who offered, at the fortieth annual convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, a program for a solution of the conflict between Capital and Labor. Mr. Ferguson, who toured the capitals of the world as a representative of President Wilson to study financial systems, considers credit capitalism the remedy for industrial evils. Controllers of capital, he says, usually cannot allay unrest, because they do not understand the new order of things.

Resolutions adopted state that every important enterprise must adopt competent productive management, unbiased by special privileges of Capital or of Labor; that disputes must be submitted to authorities based upon intrinsic law, and that credit-capital represents the productive ability of the community, and should be administered with the sole view to the economy of the productive power, or to those who are able to render valuable service.

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Sheraton period, built to Paine standard, of rich, dull mahogany with figured panels. Sideboard, extension table, china cabinet, serving table, one arm chair and five side chairs—the 10 pieces for \$635.

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BRITISH LABOR AIMS TO REDUCE COSTS

Labor Begins to See "the Vicious Circle" Resulting From Rise in Price of Commodities After an Increase in Wages

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—The general labor situation at the time of writing is quiet on the surface, but it is quiet only because below the surface so many important issues are under discussion. Any one of these, if a false step is made in the process of negotiation, may lead to industrial trouble of a serious kind. A mere enumeration of the matters which are at present being deliberated on is sufficient to indicate the gravity of the situation. The question of the formation of the National Industrial Council and the closely related matter of the future of the 48-hour minimum wage bill; the problem of the stabilization of the cost of living; and in this connection the future of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act; the matters before the International Labor Conference at Washington—all these are points which vitally concern Labor as a whole. In addition there are many matters being negotiated sectionally, all of which are sufficiently important to require careful handling if open rupture is to be avoided.

The Molders' Strike

The only strike of importance at the moment is that of the molders, and daily one hears of huge establishments being either closed down or working short time in consequence of their inability to obtain castings. In one or two instances where these have been procured there has been a stoppage of work due to an unwillingness on the part of the workmen to touch what they term "black castings." The probabilities are that more will be heard of this phase of the question from now on. Whatever stocks there were in hand are fast being depleted, so that employers will be compelled to close down or run the almost certain risk of a sympathetic strike.

In the London pattern-makers' strike of 1913, a closely similar stage was reached, when, though to the outsider the engineering employers, who revealed a calm indifference to the continuance of the strike, seemed to have secured a complete triumph, the pattern-makers secured favorable concessions due almost entirely to the circumstance that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Fitters, Turners and Machinists absolutely refused to handle castings obtained outside the London area, which were customarily produced in London. In passing, it is worthy of notice that, impotent as the pattern-makers acting alone have been proved to be, they are one of the few trades which decided in the recent ballot to remain outside the amalgamation of the engineering trade unions.

A Vicious Circle

As is to be expected, when arbitration in regard to a demand for an increase of 15s. a week results in an award of 5s., there are rumors of "grave discontent" and threats of a "down tools" policy, but the writer would be greatly surprised if the disappointment at not receiving a larger amount materialized into a strike. In fact, there appears to be a growing disinclination in Labor circles to resort to the strike as a means of settling grievances, due, no doubt, to a number of causes, chief of which perhaps is the belief that an increase in wages is almost immediately followed by an increase in the cost of living. That they are in a vicious circle which has to be broken before any real amelioration of their conditions can be guaranteed, is being steadfastly borne in upon the most discerning.

Significance is added to the thought by the decision of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, at their special delegate conference, to request the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress to provide an opportunity at the forthcoming congress—specially called to hear the result of the deputation's interview with the Prime Minister in regard to Russia, nationalization, and other questions—for the Labor movement to decide

upon a policy which has for its object the reduction of the cost of living.

Government Said to Have Failed

The general feeling at the conference (also prevalent in trade union circles generally) is that the government has dismally failed to grapple with the problem of prices; and that its efforts to punish profiteers by the operations of the Profiteering Act is utterly ineffective. Others argue that the act was never intended to be effective. Be that as it may, it is difficult to deny the sheer futility of the procedure adopted to prevent profiteering when one reads of a well-known firm being ordered to refund the amount charged in excess, as the only punishment for its rapacity. The opinion, based upon the views of prominent Labor leaders, is generally accepted that much of the unrest would appreciably disappear if it was clear to the laborer that the government was making an honest endeavor to reduce the level of prices.

The worker is prepared to make due allowances for the war, is prepared to take his corner, is even prepared to make sacrifices if it is proved to him to be essential for the recovery of lost ground. But he naturally demands that the sacrifice shall be borne by every section of the community. There are unmistakable indications of the presence of a considerable number of people who have made profits through the country's difficulties. This is said to be the attitude dominating the outlook of the working class generally, and it explains the failure of the appeals for greater production.

Excess Profits Should Be Used

Where the government has failed, Labor believes that the Labor movement would succeed. The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, therefore, has been invited to formulate a scheme for the consideration of the delegates, which could be submitted to the government with the whole weight of the Labor movement behind it, that it may "express that scheme in legislative enactments."

An indication of the form which the scheme will ultimately take may be gathered from the speeches of the miners' delegates. Mr. Frank Hodges, for instance, urged that whatever proposals were finally agreed upon they must affect the problem of production as well as of prices. The mere taxation of excess profits in itself, he maintained, was no solution. The only way in which prices could be affected in this matter was by diverting excess profits to the actual reduction in prices instead of allowing them to go into the Exchequer as a part of the national income.

Mr. George Barker (South Wales) explained that production was not the only factor that entered into the question. The workers might increase their output considerably, but if they handed it over to another person who, in turn, handed it back on his own terms, they would be no better off. It has been implied in certain quarters that the real interest and greatest significance is to be found in the fact that the miners deviated a whole day to the consideration of a question that was not peculiarly their own, but was perhaps in pursuit of the "strategic policy" mentioned some time ago, and due to their anxiety to exhibit solidarity on behalf of the community as a whole.

Miners Said to Seek Public Sympathy

It is commonly said that as the miners' general policy has been regarded as selfish and unsocial, this move was primarily an attempt to regain the confidence and sympathy of the community whom they hoped to educate up to the point of obtaining support for nationalization of the mines. This view in the opinion of the Labor leaders is as uncharitable as it is unworthy and reveals an appalling ignorance of the matters engaging the attention of responsible Labor leaders. Somebody affiliated to the Trade Union Congress would have to be responsible for initiating discussion. Why not the miners?

So it happens that while there is much talk as to the advisability of dealing with the question of prices rather than with increase in wages, the miners' conference takes place and the subject is introduced. Indeed, the

indications are strongly in favor of the supposition that leaders of other unions had taken the precaution to approach the miners, having regard to their forthcoming conference, to insure the matter receiving the attention of the Parliamentary Committee in the manner and with the respect which the strength of the miners' organization would command.

AUSTRALIANS TO GET BONDS AS GRATUITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—Australia's soldiers are to receive a war gratuity of 1s. 6d. a day for their term of military service, the cost to the Commonwealth being between £2,000,000 and £25,000,000. This announcement was made by the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, while visiting Brisbane at the end of October.

Mr. Hughes said: "We propose to pay a gratuity of 1s. 6d. a day in bonds not negotiable, bearing interest at 5 1/2 per cent, not transferable except with the consent of the Treasury. Special arrangements have been made for redemption in cases of hardship or to make provision for widows. The indemnity to be paid by Germany before 1921 will be used to redeem in cash from 20 per cent to 40 per cent of the value of the bonds. The bonds will be taken by the Commonwealth and, presumably, by the states in payment for houses, land, and other things under the repatriation scheme."

The Prime Minister announced also that in place of a Minister for Repatriation there would be a paid commission of three, with a soldier as one member, and similar organizations for the states. The Pensions, Repatriation, and Defense departments—the latter to the extent that it dealt with returned men—would be coordinated and put under the commission. Military pensions would be increased, soldiers would get equality of treatment whatever their date of discharge, preference to returned men would be enforced in all government departments, and land settlement expedited.

FROM AUSTRALIA TO TASMANIA BY AIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—Aeroplane have at last made their appearance in far-off Tasmania, and they seem to have come to stay. The first machine, a Sopwith "Pup," to fly over Tasmania's capital city, was introduced to advertise the Commonwealth government's Peace Loan, and it did good work in the hands of a young Tasmanian captain who had put up a notable record on the western front.

Another Tasmanian, Lieutenant Long, who also learned to fly during the war, has brought to Tasmania an aeroplane for commercial purposes, and has had the distinction of taking up in the air the first two Tasmanian lady passengers, also of being the first to fly over Mt. Wellington, which overlooks Hobart, at an altitude of 4464 feet. On a recent flight in Tasmania, Lieutenant Long's machine was in the air for two hours, doing over 250 miles.

Representatives of the Aerial Transport Limited have recently visited Tasmania to select landing places for the projected aeroplane services from Victoria to this state. Suitable localities have been selected, and it is stated that the services will be commenced about July next. A daily service by aeroplanes carrying 20 passengers each is contemplated. The water trip from Hobart to Melbourne direct is 453 miles, but the air line will be much shorter, and the duration of the aeroplane's trip is set down at seven hours, against the steamer time of 36 hours.

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BRONZE HORSES ARE AGAIN IN VENICE

Historic Adornments of St. Mark's Were Removed to Rome as a Precaution Against Austrian Air Raids

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Rome

ROME, Italy.—The famous four bronze horses of St. Mark's, Venice, have just been reinstated in their old place in front of that magnificent basilica, in which the Patriarch of Venice held a solemn Te Deum of thanksgiving for their safe return. The four horses have made in their time many strange journeys. Some think that they originally came from Greece to Rome and were the work of the sculptor, Lysippos. Others claim for them a Roman origin, but it is agreed that they once successively adorned the triumphal arches of Nero, Trajan and later emperors.

When Constantine transferred the seat of empire to the new Rome on the Bosphorus, he took these animals with him, and they are almost certainly the identical horses mentioned by the Byzantine historian, Niketas, who wrote soon after the Fourth Crusade of 1204, and who describes how the Sultan of Iconium, during the visit of the Emperor, Manuel Comnenus, mounted upon the tower, upon which stood these horses, in the midst of a great assembly of people in the hippodrome, and spreading out his flowing robes, distended like a parachute, tried to fly across the arena. In vain the Emperor sent one of his aides-de-camp to stop this first medieval attempt at aviation. The aviator waited only till he considered the wind to be favorable, and then jumped off, only to be dashed to pieces, amidst the gibes of the assembled people.

An Early Description

Niketas, who had often seen these horses, gives the first description extant of their appearance—their "curved necks," their "heads turned toward each other" and their "looks of ardor for the race." A little more than a generation after this event, the old Doge Dandolo, leader of the Venetian contingent in the fourth crusade, carried them off to adorn St. Mark's at Venice. There they remained till 1797, when a greater conqueror than Dandolo, Napoleon Bonaparte, after extinguishing the Venetian Republic, sent the horses to Paris to decorate his triumphal arch in the Place du Carrousel. When, however, the Napoleonic Empire fell in 1815, and the artistic treasures, which the Corsican conqueror had seized, were restored to their rightful owners, the horses, too returned to St. Mark's. Thence, as a precaution against air raids, they were removed during the late war to Rome, and placed, appropriately

enough, within the Palazzo di Venezia, in this city.

Now, at last, and one may hope, definitely, they have been reinstated amidst great popular acclamations, in the place which they occupied for so many centuries. Rome, Constantinople, Venice, Paris—these are the milestones of their long career. What a vast volume of the world's history is connected with the peregrinations of these bronze steeds!

Venetian Palace in Rome

The Palazzo di Venezia, in which they were stored during their Roman sojourn, has just received its new official designation. This great building, which stands right in the center of Rome, was until the recent war the official residence of the Austrian Ambassador to the Holy See—the most aristocratic Embassy in all Italy. Before the fall of the Venetian Republic it had been the seat of the Venetian Ambassador to the papacy, and when Venetia passed into the hands of Austria, the palace passed with the other territory of the republic. When, after the war of 1866, Austria ceded Venetia, she still retained the old Venetian palace in Rome, using it as her Embassy to the Vatican.

To Italian patriots this continued existence of Austria's rule over Venetian territory at the very foot of the Capitol and of the great monument of Vittorio Emanuele II was an insult, a provocation, and an offense. Consequently, as soon as the war broke out, public opinion began to demand the seizure of the palace by the Italian authorities, and the latter finally acceded to the popular demand and occupied the building, allowing the Austrian officials to carry away such archives as they had not already burned.

The Vatican entered a more or less formal protest against this seizure of an embassy accredited to it, but to that the Italian Government paid no heed; probably the Vatican never expected that it would. Then, by the whirligig of time, an old Garibaldian who had fought against the papal troops at the battle of Mentana in the Roman Campagna in 1867 was put in as custodian. As he dryly remarked to the writer: "I never expected to end my days in the Austrian Embassy to the Vatican." As soon as the Italian flag had been hoisted over the building, the question was raised to what use should the latter be put. Some anticipated that it might be turned into a public office, which seemed rather a commonplace end for such a historic building, connected so closely with Italy's emancipation from foreign rule. Others advocated its adaptation as a museum or a gallery of art treasures.

Much-Appraised Decision

The Supreme Council of Antiquities and Fine Arts has, however, arrived at a decision, which is much applauded. The palace is to be furnished in appropriate style, and will then serve as a place for holding grand state receptions. The furniture will be that of the various historic periods, through which the palace has passed, and already Professor Hermann has acquired for one of the rooms the orig-

inal leather writing-desk of Cardinal Barbo, its founder.

Thus, Palazzo Venezia will be no bare museum but a historic, habitable, Italian house, as are the castles of the Val d'Aosta. Under these new conditions, the palace, which was closed to all but the "smart set" during the Austrian régime, will be soon one of the wonderful sights for the tourist to see during his visit to the Eternal City. Meanwhile, the German Embassy on the Capitol is being demolished by the Italians, in their zeal to remove that blot from that famous hill; there, too, as time goes on, the visitor will be able to see what remains of the foundations of the temple of Capitoline Jove.

RUSSIAN STATEMENT WELCOMED BY LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England.—The view taken by the Labor Party of the Prime Minister's Guildhall speech on Russia was shown at the joint meeting of the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress and the national executive of the Labor Party held at the House of Commons recently. The following resolutions were adopted: "That, having regard to the declarations made by the Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party Conference on the subject, the joint meeting of the parliamentary committee and the Labor Party executive welcomes the Prime Minister's statement at the Guildhall indicating that the British Government would immediately bring to an end the support now being given to the warfare carried on in different parts of Russia and seek the means of bringing about peace in that country; and the joint meeting urges that steps should at once be taken to withdraw all British

forces, whether naval, military or air force, from any warlike enterprises in or about the territories formerly included in the Russian Empire, and to stop all further supplies of stores, munitions, or tanks."

It was also decided to send the following message in support of the French and Belgian Labor candidates at the elections now concluded: "In the name of the organized workers of Great Britain, we desire to offer our best wishes for the success of the Labor and Socialist candidates in the French and Belgian elections. In loyalty to our international principles we deem it a matter of the highest importance that the French and Belgian workers should be able to voice in Parliament their aspirations for a new social and economic order rooted in democracy and sustained by the will of peace. Your victory will be a triumph for the whole working class movement. It will help to stem the tide of reaction which has flowed strongly in Europe since the war ended. It will hasten the coming of a genuine peace in Russia, and enable the nations to begin the task of restoring the economic life of Europe. We appeal to the electors to support the Labor and Socialist candidates and insure the return of a strong and united party in the new chambers."

WATER POWERS SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH PARIS, Maine—Massachusetts parties, it is understood, have purchased the water power at Snow Falls in the town of Paris and the power at Hiscoc Falls, two miles south. These are purchased for development of electricity to be used for light and power at West Paris or Bryant's Pond. It is understood that the development is to be begun at once. These two water powers on the Little Androscoggin River have long been unused.

Wanamaker's



Along the Avenue of Shoes

From Ninth Street to Tenth Street, on the Broadway side of the old building, there is an avenue devoted to women's and children's footwear. Show cases and artistic displays of many kinds form a delightful contrast to the usual prosaic treatment of footwear.

We have always believed that a man should bring something of the artistic into his work—something in the way of imagination, of uplift, of learning, of progress; and in choosing and presenting this footwear for your use, we have endeavored to give it a touch of the inspirational and to surround it with something apart from commercialism.

This Does Not Mean

—that the practical, so-called, has been forgotten. Nor does it mean that the price you pay is not in proportion to the quality you receive. It is. No word of ours is necessary on that point; your own eyes will tell you. But—

We want the avenue of shoes to be bright and cheerful; to be a pleasant place to come; to be looked upon in the light of true service. And to provide all that can reasonably be expected.

Wanamaker shoes are looked upon as good shoes. Year after year they have come from the same makers—makers who know our attitude of mind, our ideals and our desires. When we tell you that a certain leather is calfskin, or that a certain shoe has a welted sole, you can believe it.

This may explain, perhaps, why so many mothers and fathers bring their children here to be fitted correctly; for even he that is careless of himself, will be thoughtful of the child. And so—

In these days of changing seasons, when it is right to have that which is good, the avenue of shoes has a message of usefulness that trips merrily from dainty slippers to high boots.

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—a place that every child in this community ought to see before the Holidays. Our assortments of toys, which include every kind of a plaything imaginable, are greater than ever before. And the special features to entertain the children are more wonderful than ever. See the electrically lighted and operated scenic railway, the aeroplane that really flies, the animals that blink their eyes, the doll village with trolley cars, autos, horses, etc., passing along the street, and all the other wonderful things.

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SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

One of the most charming hotels in the Southland, delightfully situated in the residential section of Savannah. Rooms and suites are at their spaciousness and the exceptional character of furnishing and equipment.

All water is drawn from our own Artesian Wells

STEAM HEAT THROUGHOUT SUN PARLORS AND SPACIOUS PORCHES OPEN FIREPLACES

GOLF: Guests of the De Soto Hotel are privileged to use the splendid links of the Savannah Golf and Country Club. Private motor cars convey golfers to the club at 25c each person.

Within the courtyard of the Hotel there is a very interesting miniature Golf Course of nine holes which offers a test of skill.

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JOSEPH HULL, Owner WILLARD H. BARSE, Manager

HAS PEKING FOUND
STABLE MINISTRY?

Question Arises Over Appointment of a New Prime Minister and His Acceptance by Both Houses of Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PEKING, China.—The news that a permanent Premier for China had at last been appointed by the President and accepted by the two houses of Parliament on the last day of October, 1919, was received in foreign circles as a sign of the increasing stability of the northern government. After nearly six months of political bigging and delay, a fully appointed Premier is in office at Peking and a fully appointed peace delegate from the northern government is at Shanghai for the peace conference with the south.

But an analysis of the situation shows that Peking may not yet have found a truly stable and responsible all-China government. The appointments of Gen. Chin Yun-Peng, former

Minister of War, as Premier, and of Wang Yi Tang as peace delegate demonstrate the victory of the stronger wing of the powerful military clique that rules Peking. For months the members of the Anfu Club have been widening the breach between the two cliques within its ranks, both of which are hungry for power.

Optimistic observers will have it that with the installation of General Chin as Premier the more liberal wing of the party has been victorious. But between the two leaders with their personal followings of military governors and rich officials there is really little to choose. The Anfu Club, it is true, has reached a compromise with the President and now can embark on a policy for the conduct of northern affairs. But southern delegates will not meet an Anfu Club delegate.

The new Premier's real victory was scored on September 24, when the President's candidate for the premiership, Kung Hsin-Chan, resigned his post as acting Premier in favor of Chin Yun-Peng. Here lay also a personal victory for Marshal Tuan Chih-Jui, former Premier, who supports Chin Yun-Peng against the more liberal group of older officials whom Kung and the President himself represent, and against, also, the extreme reactionary Anfu clique headed by Gen. Hsu Chu-Shen. General Hsu has been kept busy during the last few months by his expedition into inner

Mongolia, ostensibly to protect the borders against the Bolshevik menace, but actually to achieve the result now imminent—the assertion of Chinese authority in Mongolia.

Now that the object of General Hsu's expedition has been achieved and the Mongolians have submitted, General Hsu finds himself out of a job, his leadership in the Frontier Defense Commission taken away, and his army about to be assigned to other posts.

The posts in the new Cabinet are held by Anfuites, and almost all are reappointed to posts they have held before or to an exchange of posts of equal merit. Since the popular uprising led by the students last spring, which forced the three most corrupt cabinet officials to resign their posts, the Anfuites under Tuan's lead have learned a lesson of not putting into office men with a glaring public record, or not keeping them too long before the public eye in any one post. Thus Wu Ping-Hsiang, who was head of the Peking police last year has been appointed Minister of the Interior under Chin. His successor as police commissioner, however, will probably be Yang I-Teh, commissioner at Tientsin. The two other controlling posts in the Cabinet which the Anfuites are expected to hold, ministers of Finance and of Communications, will be held, it is said, by the present vice-ministers of the two posts. As soon as the southern leaders

found that the Shanghai peace conference delegate was an Anfu leader, and was unwilling to make concessions, their delegate resigned and has not been since replaced. It appears likely that Marshal Tuan will solve the civil disputes, as old custom dictates, by private agreement. A conference of military governors is about to take place in Peking for this purpose.

BRITAIN AIMS AT EFFICIENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—An employers' convention, or "One Day's Parliament" for business men, called together by the Efficiency Magazine, was opened in the Central Hall, Westminster, recently. About 200 employers attended. Mr. Herbert N. Casson said the idea was to have an Efficiency Club in every town and in every large firm, and the national efficiency movement held together by an annual convention. They had been forced to make a start because the organizations which should have taken it up would not do so. They had 20,000 people studying efficiency in Great Britain, and the time for cooperation had arrived. Mr. George Garnett (Bradford) said the state of efficiency in the English wool districts and the mutual understanding established by means of works committees on the lines of the Whitley scheme had proved extremely profitable.

CRITICISM OF THE
AGRICULTURAL BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—To discuss the Agricultural Council's Bill and also the bill introduced into the House of Commons by Col. A. Weigall, M. P., on behalf of the Agricultural Party, for the reconstruction of the Board of Agriculture, the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture held a special council meeting at the Surveyors Institute, Westminster, recently.

The following resolution was passed: "That the Central Chamber of Agriculture urges the government to adopt the bill to establish a Ministry of Agriculture for England and Wales, in preference to the Agriculture and Fisheries Council Bill presented by Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen."

Lord Bledisloe, speaking on the resolution, said that it was always a puzzle to him why a government department should deem it necessary entirely to reconstruct a bill brought in by a private member, after the most careful consideration had been given to it by those most qualified to deal with the subject, in order to present what was largely the same measure as a government bill.

He had helped to draft the bill, in consultation with a strong body in

both the numerical and agricultural senses, and it had been accepted by the National Agricultural Council as a suitable bill to inaugurate the reconstruction of agriculture in Great Britain. The government bill differed in many essential features from their own and he ventured to say that they could not allow it to pass without the most severe criticism.

Colonel Weigall said that those who were acting with him in the House of Commons proposed to offer no opposition to the second reading of the government bill. They could not expect it to be withdrawn and opposition would mean delay. As far as the second reading was concerned, it was identical with their own drafting and they could hammer it out line by line in committee afterward.

CANADA'S PRESS CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—A resolution was passed at the Canadian Press Association convention here appointing Lord Atholstan of The Montreal Star, J. E. Atkinson of The Toronto Star, P. D. Rose of The Ottawa Journal, and W. J. Taylor of The Woodstock Sentinel-Review, as a committee to make all necessary arrangements in the Dominion, in cooperation with the Empire Press Union, for the great conference to be held here in August and September next.

LORD MAYOR LOSES
MELBOURNE ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—When Alderman Cabena, Lord Mayor of Melbourne, forbade the holding of a St. Patrick's Day procession in Melbourne unless disloyal emblems were eliminated and the national anthem played, he incurred the bitter hostility of Archbishop Mannix, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Victoria. At the recent mayoral election Councillor Aikman, M. L. C., was elected Lord Mayor of Melbourne, defeating Alderman Cabena by 16 votes to 13.

In responding to a toast, Alderman Cabena said that he did not regret what he had done or the consequences. In endeavoring to do what he considered to be his duty he had given offense to a certain section. He respected all denominations if they were loyal, but if they were disloyal he had no time for them.

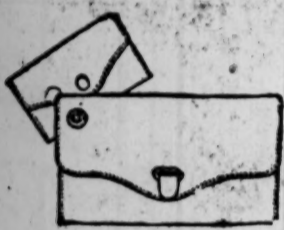
Commenting on the mayoral election, Archbishop Mannix said: "There is no joy for certain people in perambulating round the Town Hall of Melbourne. These people told the St. Patrick's Day procession to march through the back streets. Well, they themselves can now go on these peregrinations and make their meditations in those back streets."

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Floor

Leather Goods and Traveling Accessories

Gloves Stationery
Sewing Baskets Photograph Frames

Envelope bag, extension pocket fitted with purse and mirror, 4 light pockets, size 6½x6 inches black patent leather; \$20.15. Monogram to order extra.



"Tailored" Envelope purse, glazed calfskin leather, pastel shades, silk lining, fitted with change purse, handle at back; size 6½x3½ inches; \$9.70. Monogram to order extra, \$2.37.



Chiffon velvet bag, in black or colors, steel beads, silk lining, framed coin compartment in center, attached mirror, finger loop on back; size 8x5 inches over all; \$15.75.



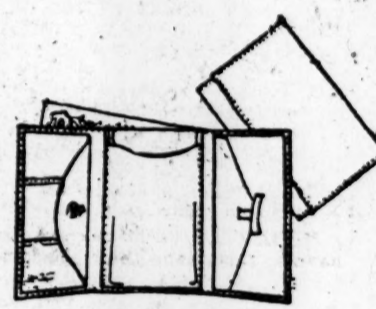
Handsome solid beaded bags, various designs, with and without frames; from \$25.00. As shown, \$27.50.



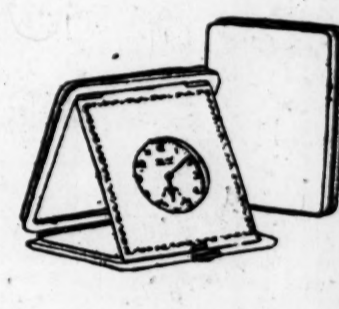
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TRADE MARK
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ACTUAL MAKERS

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(Elevator)

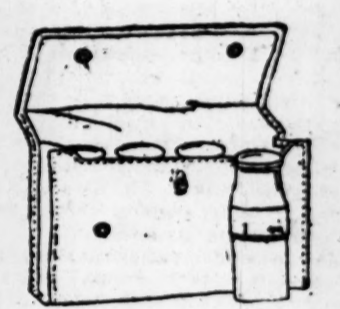
Mahogany and Wicker Specialties

Crystal and China Articles
Trunks Motorities

Bill fold, containing removable address book (in center fold); secret bill pocket full length of case. Black pin seal, calfskin and silk lining; size 4½x3 inches, \$9.70. Tan pig-skin, \$9.15.



Traveling watch, glazed calfskin case, border design of gold tooling, silk lining; size 4½x3½ inches, Ingersoll Waterbury Radcliffe watch; \$12.00.



Bottle set, 3 glass bottles in nickel case, tan pig, goat-skin or black patent leather case, waterproof lining, case 8½x5½ inches \$11.50.



Jewelry box, for women, removable tray with 5 compartments and 2 ring grooves. Glazed calfskin leather, pastel shades, size 7x5x3½ inches folded; \$24.75.



Manicure case, smoked pearl fitting, nail buffer, file, button book, cuticle knife, scissors, tweezers and nail cleaner. Glazed calfskin leather, velvet and silk lining. Size 6½x5½ inches; \$18.90.

"Oh! the little more
—and how much it is;"
Browning

It is the "little more" care and attention given to every detail of manufacture that gives distinction.

It is the "little more" in dress, in speech or in manner that is the "too much" and that divides good taste from bad.

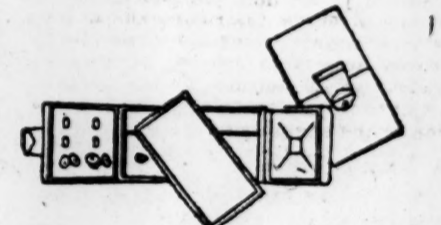
The art of anything consists mainly in the discovery of what to avoid.



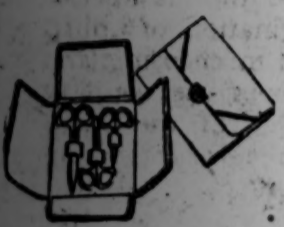
"Hasty-Line" book, containing stiff blotter pad, 2 quires of combination paper and envelopes, loop for fountain pen. Glazed calfskin leather, border design of gold tooling; size 8½x6 inches; \$15.00.



Diary, removable filler, morocco leather, silk lining, lock and key. Size 8½x5 inches \$9.00.



Jewelry box, for men, black pebble morocco, books for cuff-links on one side, pad for studs opposite. Centre compartment for stickpins, etc.; removable velvet pad; size 6½x2 inches folded; \$11.50.



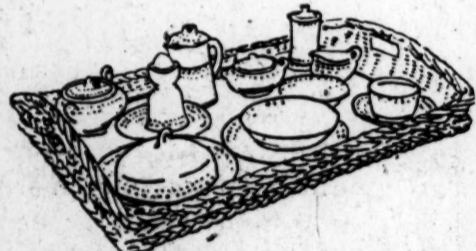
Scissors case, 3 pairs of best quality scissors; glazed calfskin case, silk and velvet lining, gilt clasp. Size 4½x5½ inches folded; \$8.50.



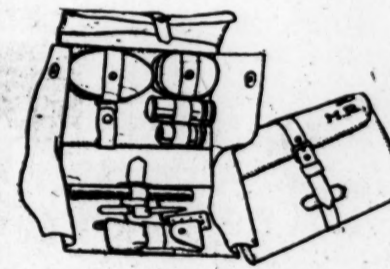
Hair pin case, 4 silk lined compartments, flap covering; glazed calfskin case, border design of gold tooling; size 4½x3½ inches \$6.00.



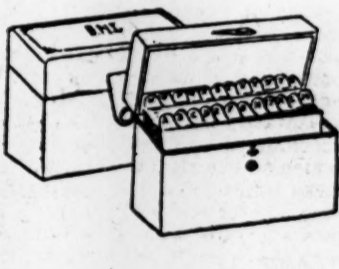
Telephone Register, complete with cards and pencils; glazed calfskin leather, border design of gold tooling. Size 14 inches high x 7½ inches wide; \$16.00.



Individual breakfast set, decorated china, various designs, 18 pieces. Set without tray, \$25.50. Serving tray, colored enamel wicker with stencil bottom-under-glass. Size 20½x18½ inches. Tray only, \$12.50.



Toilet case, for men, complete fittings, extra loops for razor. Black hide leather, strap and buckle fastening. Size 9½x6½ inches, \$19.50. Initials stamped on case without charge.



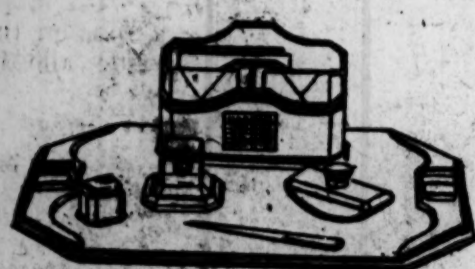
Index card box, alphabetically arranged cards, glazed calfskin case, pastel shades, border design of gold tooling. Size 5½x2½ inches, \$9.00.



Bonnet box, for women, black enamel cloth, cretonne lining. Size 18x12 inches, \$12.50; 20 x 12 inches, \$14.00.



Photograph frame, easel back, glazed calfskin leather, square or oval opening; glass protection. \$15.50, \$17.15, \$20.45.



Desk set, comprising desk pad-blotter 20½x14½ inches, address and stamp books, stationery rack with perpetual calendar in front; hand-blotter, pen, brush and inkwell. Glazed calfskin leather, border design of gold tooling. Complete, \$48.00.



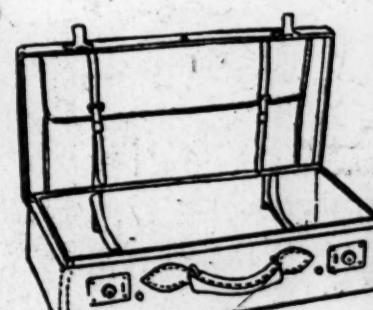
Sweet or Muffin Stand, solid mahogany with inlaid border. Flower design. 3 trays; 26 inches high over all. Unfinished, \$25.00. Service extra.



Jam jar, hand-cut full crystal "daisy and ribbed" design, top of colored glass with sterling silver band, 3½ inches in diameter at top, 2½ inches in diameter at bottom, 3½ inches high; \$1.54. Cheese and cracker dish, same design, 7 inches in diameter, \$5.53.



Service wagon, black enamelled wicker, removable top tray and 4 removable wicker serving stands with cretonne-under-glass. Stands are hung under tray when not in use. Rubber tire wheels. Size 20½x14½x28 inches high. Unfinished, \$30.00. Chocolate sets, extra.



Suit case, for men, tan hide leather, checked linen lining. 24 inch, \$48.10; 26 inch, \$50.30. Initials stamped without charge.



Travelling bag, for men; tan hide, linen lining, one long pocket on one side, divided pocket opposite; 3 sizes, 16, 18, 20 inches; \$42.00; \$45.00; \$49.20. Initials stamped without charge.

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JELlicoe REPORT
ON PACIFIC DEFENSEBritish-Australian Fighting Fleet
of 16 Capital Ships Within
Five Years, Solely for Far
Eastern Purposes, ProposedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—A British-
Australian fighting fleet of 16 capital
ships within five years, solely for far
eastern purposes, is the main recom-
mendation made by Admiral Jellicoe
in his report upon Australian naval defense, a brief
report of which has already appeared in
these columns. The bulk of the re-
port has been laid upon the table of
the House of Representatives.The British commander at the Bat-
tle of Jutland tells the Commonwealth
plainly that "very considerable naval
efforts are required in the future by
the people of the British Empire if
British supremacy at sea is to con-
tinue." Using italics in part, Lord
Jellicoe warns the government and
people of Australia of their helplessness
without the guns of the British
Navy. He says:"It must be recognized that Aus-
tralia is powerless against a strong
naval and military power without the
assistance of the British fleet, but
whether political considerations admit
of a strong British fleet being perma-
nently based in far eastern waters or
not, Australian contribution to that
fleet will be necessary in order to pro-
vide a force and a naval organization
that will serve to delay any immediate
decisive action on the part of an
enemy.Development of Aircraft
"The growing development of air-
craft is yet another type of attack
which must be met locally to some ex-
tent even in the case of an enemy
situated at some considerable dis-
tance from Australia. War experi-
ence has also shown that submarines
can operate successfully at immense
distances from their bases. This fact
necessitates the provision of defense
against this type of attack in all parts
of the Empire." Lord Jellicoe recog-
nizes that the League of Nations may
affect the position but he says also
that his practical proposals deal with
facts as they exist. Any plan for the
naval defense of Australia must take
account, he points out, of the require-
ments of the Pacific and Indian
oceans."Only one conclusion can be drawn,"
he says, "namely that the far eastern
fleet should be provided by those con-
stituent parts of the Empire, including
Great Britain, for which it is of vital
necessity, and that there should be
the closest cooperation with unity of
direction in war, between the various
squadrons comprising the fleet. The
naval interests of the Empire are
likely to demand, within the next five
years, a far eastern sea-going fleet of
considerable strength, and it is as-
sumed that this fleet will be composed
of: 8 battleships, of modern dread-
naught type; 8 battle-cruisers, also of
modern type; 10 light cruisers; 40
modern destroyers; 3 flotilla leaders;
2 depot ships for destroyers; 36 sub-
marines, excluding those stationed in
Indian waters; 4 submarine parent
ships; 4 aircraft carriers; 12 fleet
mine-sweepers; 1 large sea-going
mine-layer; 2 fleet repair ships. Thisfleet, comprising ships of the Royal
Navy, the East Indies squadron, the
Royal Australian Navy, and any ves-
sels stationed in far eastern waters,
and furnished by Canada, New Zea-
land, and the Malay States, should be
organized to act under one single di-
rection in war, and for the general
safety of British far eastern posses-
sions, and sea communications."

Cost of Proposed Fleet

The cost of such a fleet he sets down
at £20,000,000 a year, the exact
figure being £19,704,700, and proposes
that the contributions toward that
cost shall be in the following pro-
portion: United Kingdom, 75 per cent;
Australia, 20 per cent; New Zealand,
5 per cent.On the basis of the populations and
oversea trade, the respective portions
of the British Empire would bear the
following per centages, says the re-
port: United Kingdom, 74.12; Canada,
12.30; Australia, 7.74; South Africa,
8.82; New Zealand, 2.02. Since, how-
ever, Australia and New Zealand will
not be called on to bear any portion
of the expenses of naval defense in the
Atlantic, their proportions of Pacific
defense are recommended as 20 per
cent and 5 per cent respectively.Lord Jellicoe has presented a table
setting out what he estimates will be
the total cost of Australia's naval com-
mitments under his proposals. The
figures, which include construction
and maintenance, are: 1920-21, £3,
973,880; 1921-22, £3,960,600; 1922-23,
£5,348,653; 1923-24, £5,486,013; 1924-
25, £5,378,473; 1925-26, £5,933,833;
1926-27, £6,278,593; 1927-28, £6,052,
753.

Details of Recommendations

In order to understand these fig-
ures it is necessary to follow out Lord
Jellicoe's recommendation to the Com-
monwealth. He divides her naval re-
quirements under three heads: (a)
striking force; (b) direct defense of
trade; (c) harbor defense. Australia's
striking force, (a)—included in the
far eastern fleet—would be: one new
battle cruiser; one battle cruiser (H.
M. A. S. Australia); four light cruis-
ers, full commission; four light cruis-
ers, in reserve; one flotilla leader;
10 destroyers in commission, two in
reserve, one depot ship; eight subma-
rines and parent ship; one sea-going
mine layer and four sloop mine-
sweepers, one aircraft carrier; one
fleet repair ship.Australia already possesses rather
more than one fleet unit but is defi-
cient in requirements under the sec-
ond and third heads. The yearly cost
of maintenance and depreciation for
this unit would be £4,024,600. For
direct defense of trade (b) Australia
requires under the Jellicoe scheme:
four light cruisers and eight armed
escort ships. Under the head of har-
bor defense (c) Australia is declared
to require immediately 20 old type de-
stroyers, 10 submarines, 82 mine-
sweepers, of which 74 would be fish-
ing trawlers, and four boom defense
vessels. In the near future the num-
ber of old type destroyers used for
harbor defense should be raised to 40,
says the report.Far Eastern Fighting Fleet
While the dominion navies would
not come under one supreme control
in peace, Lord Jellicoe urges the com-
bination of the warships in war into
the far eastern fighting fleet, as set
forth in this article, commanded by
a flag officer of high rank located at
Singapore, "the naval key to the Far
East" (with Colombo only second in
importance).In his report, which consists of 96
pages of printed matter, Lord Jellicoesays further: "Australia, in common
with the rest of the Empire, is de-
pendent on the security of her sea
communications, but Australia is also
faced with the problem of invasion,
due to the attractions offered by the
great potential value of the land, and
the very small population occupying it."

Difficulty of Guarding Australia

"The difficulty of guarding Australia
against invasion is greatly increased
by the fact that the population of the
Commonwealth is so small, by the ab-
sence of strategic railways, the im-
mense length of coastline, and the
great distance from the mother coun-
try with its naval and military sup-
port. Against these difficulties must
be placed the advantage given by the
distance of Australia from neighboring
countries."The final decision of war must in
any case depend on the result in the
main theater, wherever that may be;
support to Australia would naturally
be forthcoming if the international
situation in other directions per-
mitted. None the less it is undoubtedly
the case that great damage could be
done to Australia under certain cir-
cumstances before the mother country
could intervene. These are the rea-
sons which render necessary naval
and military forces located in Aus-
tralia.

Cooperation of Empire's Forces

"It is not possible to consider the
naval requirements of Australia with-
out taking account also of the naval
requirements of the Pacific and Indian
oceans as a whole. The question is
one of cooperation between the naval
forces of the Empire stationed in far
eastern waters. Sea communications
in Indian and Chinese waters, as well
as in the remainder of the Pacific, are
matters of concern to the people of
Australia and New Zealand; and, con-
versely, the safety of sea communica-
tions in the south Pacific, and in China
are of interest to the people of India.""Similarly the safety of the bases at
Colombo and Singapore is vital to
Australia and New Zealand; and the
safety of Sydney and other naval
bases in the south Pacific, and of
Singapore and Colombo, is of the
greatest importance to India. Even
the prosperity of South Africa is as-
sociated, though in a lesser degree, with
this question, whilst Canada is greatly
concerned in the matter. It will be
seen, therefore, that the far eastern
naval problem is one which concerns
the Empire as a whole."

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DEADLOCK OVER
SPANISH BUDGETMinisters Are Inclined to Think
That Coalition Government
May Be Formed to Pass
Long-Delayed BudgetBy The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in SpainMADRID, Spain.—The Maura bomb-
shell has certainly brought within the
region of political possibilities the
resignation of the Sanchez de Toca
Government. Burgos y Mazo, Min-
ister of the Interior, who has broken
through the general ministerial rule
of silence on the subject, has hinted as
much. Following upon this, various
possibilities are discussed. Ministers
themselves are inclined to think that
some sort of coalition government
would follow, for the single purpose
of passing the budget; but even opti-
mists begin to despair in this matter, for
government after government has
been established during the last few
years for the avowed principal pur-
pose of passing this budget, and none
of them has got beyond even the ele-
mentary stages. Consequently they
now say that they do not know how
the national finances are even to be
adjusted in the absence of some quite
extraordinary measure, superior to
all party determinations or even
coalition formations.The continual deadlock in this mat-
ter is nothing short of amazing and
gives evidence of the entire inability
of the Spanish political system as at
present operative to deal with the
prime necessities of the country. An-
other possibility foreshadowed in in-
fluential quarters is the formation of
a government of the Left dominated
largely by the Reformists section, and
presided over by Melquiades Alvarez,
who for a long time has been plan-
ning a bid for power. This would,
of course, be the most advanced form
of government that Spain has had in
recent times, and, though there is a
general feeling that its time is com-
ing, public opinion is inclined to think
that the precise moment has not yet
arrived, and Melquiades Alvarez him-
self appears to be in no hurry.Such a government as is hinted at
would at the present time depend for
support on the Romanones and other
Liberals. It is worthy of note that in
various important matters of the mo-
ment is exhibiting a moderate and to
some extent a non-committal attitude,
appears to be on good terms with the
Sanchez de Toca administration, and
has just returned to Catalonia from
Madrid with some sort of conciliatory
commission in the matter of the grave
Capital and Labor dispute in that
Province.On the other hand, there have been
rumors that the King's return to Spain
would be followed by a mandate to
Admiral Miranda for the formation of
a military cabinet. It may be remem-
bered that at the time of the last se-
vere political crisis a few months ago
there was talk of such a government
coming into power and that Admiral
Miranda was then approached but was
suddenly thrown over. Various ideas
such as this are, however, negated by
the dominant consideration that at
this present moment it is impossible
to give power to any ministry that is
not wholly devoted to improving the
relationships with the allied powers,
and this is a strong argument in favor
of the retention of the Toca Cabinet.

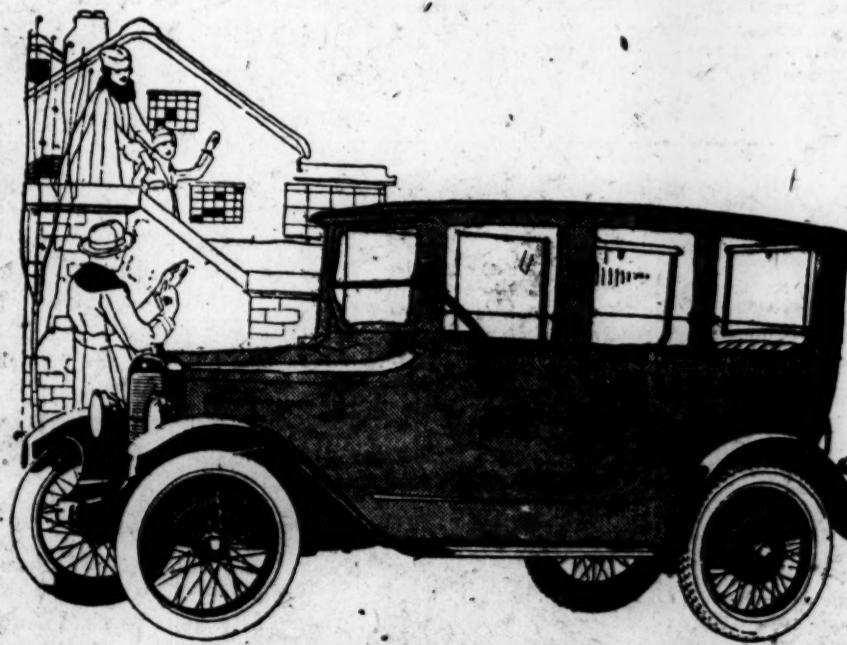
The Maura Manifesto

As already indicated, ministers have
naturally been disposed to be rather
silent as regards the remarkable
manifesto by Don Antonio Maura, in
which every government which has
held office since Don Antonio left his
self obliged to lay down the leader-
ship of the Conservative Party, is
equally condemned for incapacity, in-
efficiency, and failure to grasp the
nature of the essential difficulties and
problems of Spain. There have, how-
ever, been one or two notable excep-
tions to this attitude, which has been
chiefly due to the extreme astonish-
ment with which ministers have read
the attack launched by the old Con-
servative leader.

Mr. Canals, Undersecretary to the

presidency, observes that "like every-
thing else connected with Antonio
Maura, this manifesto is a very inter-
esting thing." He thought that after
all, Mr. Maura might be disposed to
discuss the budget, he continued, and
that he would wish ultimately to serve
the high interests of the country. He
did not believe that the manifesto pre-
sented any insuperable difficulty to the
government. This was the optimistic
attitude.On the other hand, Burgos y Mazo,
Minister of the Interior, makes some
very severe reflections on the conduct
of the former Premier. It was a sad
thing, he said, to find such an authori-
tative voice as that of Antonio Maura
creating difficulties for the govern-
ment. It was a lamentable thing that
a man of such fine qualities should
have weakened to the point of allow-
ing himself to be controlled by a
passionate section. This was the only
explanation that could be found for
the evident injustice he had done, not
only to the Conservative ministers,
but to other public men.

A Party Budget

It seemed to him that the essence
of the declaration was the statement
that Mr. Maura would not give any
assistance to the government as re-
gards approval of the budget, notwith-
standing the fact that in the manifesto
itself he had declared that one of the
greatest evils of the political life of
the last five years had been the want
of a firm and satisfactory budget. It
seemed also very strange that Mr.
Maura should announce this strong
attitude of his against a budget of
which he knew nothing, and it was
made to appear that what he wanted
was a budget which only expressed
the views of a single section, that is
to say a party budget. In that the
government differed from Mr. Maura
because the budget it prepared was a
national one, and they had taken that
attitude because they believed that
that was what the country demanded,
Each one of them would go to theCortes with his convictions and his
conscience.If the other elements of the Chamber
refused the government the assistance
it needed in this matter, and if the
views of Mr. Maura and his friends
should make it impossible, they would
throw off all responsibility, and the
whole country would have to decide
who was to blame not only for making
the Cortes useless in the matter of
producing an effective piece of gov-
ernmental work, but also for impeding
any future understanding among
the Conservative elements.SWEDEN TO GENOA
A COMING AIR ROUTEBy The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in StockholmSTOCKHOLM, Sweden.—An air-
traffic company has been founded in
Sweden which constitutes a new
link in the planned connection Stock-
holm-Genoa. It has had built at
Friedrichshafen, Germany, a big sea-
plane with 21 meters sweep of wing,
which already has made trial trips.Among other trips it has completed
the 100-kilometer stretch from Zürich
to Friedrichshafen in a little over an
hour. There is plenty of room for six
passengers in the comfortable cabin.
The company's flying route goes
from Geneva over Lausanne to Zürich,
and from there to Romanshorn and
Friedrichshafen. There the travelers
board the German airship, Bodensee,
and continue to München, Berlin or
Stockholm. After the first of Novem-
ber the prices for tickets from Fried-
richshafen to Berlin increased to
about 700 marks. But every seat in
the Bodensee is engaged for the in-
itial trips.A connection between Geneva and
Genoa, through an Italian land-aero-
plane or a small airship, is looked
forward to. In the near future, Italy
will doubtless arrange flying routes
to Gardinia, Sicily, Tripoli and pos-
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BELGIAN EFFORTS TO RECOVER TRADE

Commission Organized to Study Means for Developing Exports—Exhibition Shows Belgian Manufactures at Basel Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BRUSSELS, Belgium.—A commission has been arranged by the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Economic Affairs, for the purpose of studying the means of organizing the export trade under the most favorable conditions, with the cooperation of industrial, commercial, and banking undertakings. As the only means of improving the foreign exchange situation, Belgian officials, business men and bankers realize that the development of the export trade must have immediate attention.

There is an exhibition at the Basel Fair, Switzerland, where only Belgian goods are on view. Based on account of its geographical position, is a gateway to the markets of central Europe, and purchasers from the new republics of Poland and Czechoslovakia are expected to make use of the exhibition as an excellent point of contact with the Belgian markets, and it is hoped that much good will result from it.

Shortage of Houses

The population of the city of Brussels was about 800,000 in 1913, and is now estimated to be at least 850,000. As one may well imagine, no new houses were built during the German occupation, so that there is a very serious shortage of homes in the city and neighborhood. The municipality of Brussels organized a corporation for the construction of dwelling houses, which were to revert to the city after a lease of 99 years, but this company had done little work before the war, and now there is a scarcity of at least 7000 houses.

Before the war Belgium imported nearly all the lumber it required from Scandinavia, but now it is said that Belgian architects are favoring red fir and spruce from the United States, so that in spite of a slight difference in the price there is every prospect of American woods being imported to meet the great demands for reconstruction and for the building requirements of Brussels.

As Belgium covers an area of only 11,400 square miles, and on this sustains a population of 7,500,000 it will be seen that the agricultural question is a very important one with a density of population of 655 per square mile, or more than 60 per cent greater than the figure for the nearest country. The imports of food are exceedingly large and have an adverse effect on foreign exchange; thus anything that will increase the crops produced in the country, and reduce to some extent the need for imports will be gratefully welcomed by the people. It is, therefore, gratifying to note that specially good crops are expected this year. The flax crop, which enters so largely into the manufactures of Belgium, unfortunately is below the average, on account of the large areas of flax fields ruined by the army of occupation, and by having been used as battlefields.

Boycott of Antwerp

The other crops are good, however, and the Ministry of Agriculture reports that the wheat production promises to exceed the average, and the heavy rains in August were of great benefit to all cereals. Rye, barley, oats, potatoes, and hay did very well, and the production of sugar beets is about normal. As the Belgian city of Antwerp has decided to exclude all Germans from all commercial enterprise in the city, the Chamber of Commerce of Mannheim, Germany, has passed a resolution boycotting the port of Antwerp in favor of Rotterdam. It is expected that any loss of trade resulting from this boycott will be more than made up by the increased business from Alsace-Lorraine, although it is possible that France may make special arrangements to divert this business by way of Dunkerque and other French ports.

In addition to the many reforms now being considered in political circles in Belgium, the government has just enacted a law prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or keeping in stock of matches containing white phosphorus, and the law provides for the confiscation and destruction of the prohibited products as well as of the machinery used in their manufacture.

IMPORTANT POWER PLAN FOR TASMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office. HOBART, Tasmania.—Important contracts have been let by the Tasmanian Government Hydro-Electric department in connection with the scheme for increasing the supply of electricity for new industrial enterprises. The scheme authorized by the last session of Parliament was \$1,200,000 for increasing the supply from 10,000 horsepower to 42,000 horsepower from the Great Lake Scheme, this being principally for the production of zinc from New South Wales ores, and the manufacture of electro-chemical goods.

If the negotiations now about to be resumed for the supply of power for the treatment of Tasmanian zinciferous ores by the Mt. Read-Roseberry Mines Company are satisfactorily completed, Parliament during the present session is likely to be asked to authorize the expenditure of £1,000,000 to increase the supply to 57,000 horsepower by harnessing the King River on the west coast of Tasmania. This would revolutionize the mining industry by supplying a permanent and cheap source of power for all the mines, and allow of mines with small outputs having their ores treated on

the spot. The Read-Roseberry Company would require about 20,000 horsepower for the production of 75 tons of zinc a day. This with the Electrolytic Company's extended works at Hobart would make the output 175 tons of zinc a day, or nearly 44,000 tons a year, equal to nearly a third of the British Empire's consumption before the war. Two other companies contemplate similar operations.

There is an agreement between the imperial and Australian governments by which the former has undertaken to take at a stipulated price 100,000 tons a year, so that in the zinc producing world, Tasmania in the next few years will loom large.

It is considered from the research work carried on that the Tasmanian ores are more amenable to the electrolytic method of treatment than are the American ores, the reason being that they are more free from certain impurities which cause inconvenience in the operating process. It is estimated that in the mines to be operated by the Read-Roseberry Company, the ore available is 1,000,000 tons, so that operating on the basis of 100,000 tons a year there is 10 years' work in sight. The assay value of the ore is as follows: Zinc 27.4 per cent; lead 7.3 per cent; silver 9.5 per cent; and gold 0.127 per cent.

It is interesting to note that on the present basis of working the zinc ores in New South Wales, from which supply is now being produced at the Electrolytic Company's Tasmanian works, are the principal source of supply in the British Empire.

ENGLAND BIG BUYER OF DANISH BUTTER

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Negotiations between the representatives of the English Government and the Danish dairy-organizations are now completed and a satisfactory result has been gained. According to the agreement made, England will again become one of the chief buyers of Danish export-butter. The agreement, which will be valid during four months, assures her a certain quantity each week.

Negotiations with Germany for the delivery of a certain quantity of butter are now under way. In addition, a good deal of butter still goes to Sweden and Norway. Switzerland buys only occasionally, and there are chances for occasional sales to France and to Poland via Danzig. As a whole, it looks as if Denmark's butter-export, which at present amounts to 800,000 or 900,000 kilos a week, is going to be placed in such a favorable position that Denmark may soon count on producing a change in the country's heretofore unfavorable trade-balance.

BURNS STATUE IN FENWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A statue of Robert Burns, Scottish poet, made by H. H. Kitson, has been placed in the Fenway of this city, near the stream which runs through that section, and will be unveiled in the near future. The statue was made as a result of the efforts of the Burns Memorial Committee of this city.

PORTUGAL SILENTLY FIGHTS BOLSHEVISM

British Railway Strike Failure Discourages Bolsheviki in Entire Iberian Peninsula—Germans Commence Campaign

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—In the course of its new campaign of optimism the Portuguese Government is naturally, and one might say quite properly, desirous of minimizing the extent of the difficulties from which it suffers in regard to syndicalism, and has come to the conclusion, apparently, that one way of reducing the activities of the Bolsheviki is by not recognizing them or giving them any advertisement.

It is an interesting experiment, but the government is entitled to point out that lately the Bolsheviki activities have not been quite so pronounced as formerly. It will be recalled that quite recently the Portuguese Minister at Madrid was instructed by his government to issue a statement to the Spanish press intimating that there were no Bolsheviki in Portugal, and to protest against articles about their activities, which had appeared in certain Madrid newspapers.

The latter duly printed the governmental disclaimer, and, with perfect courtesy, but pointed significance, intimated that what they had printed in the newspapers of Lisbon had printed before them, and asked why the latter had not been corrected. Some important Lisbon political newspapers have shown scant respect for the government's attitude and persist in the assumption that there are many Bolsheviki in the land, and that they are exceedingly busy. They also state various facts of a very interesting character.

Effect of British Railway Strike

The "Epoca," an important daily newspaper, said that the railway strike in England had had its repercussions in the Iberian peninsula. The Portuguese railway workers had been stirred to make new advances on their own part, and at the same time the Spanish railway workers had begun to move. Everything was being prepared to start a great agitation in Portugal and Spain, in case the movement in England was prolonged. The "Epoca" says that "a foreign government" had called the attention of the Portuguese Government to the Bolsheviki propaganda that was being pushed in Portugal, especially in the army. The document in which this revelation was made was a circular directed to the allied and associated governments.

The foreign agents of the government of Madrid, the Lisbon writer states, do not sleep, and the Portuguese Bolsheviki are not so expert that they entirely conceal their movements. Consequently the government of Madrid found it easy to discover that a syndicalist movement was being prepared in the peninsula for

October 8. But by that time the English railway strike had begun to decline, and as the Portuguese and Spanish Bolsheviki had decided that their own action should be dependent on the course of events in France and England, the movement in the peninsula became abortive. This article has caused a very considerable stir.

Government Plans for Development

Attention is also drawn to the statements made by the head of the government, Mr. de Cardoso, at the congress of the Democratic Party, to which he belongs. Referring to the labor problem in Portugal, he said that the government was very well informed of what was happening in syndicalist labor centers, and that it was fully cognizant of all the machinations and preparations of the revolutionaries. "The government knows everything," he said, "and it is determined to proceed with the utmost energy against Portuguese Bolshevism." After such an admission it is somewhat difficult for Portuguese ministers abroad to insist that there is no such thing as Bolshevism in Portugal.

At this meeting of the Democratic congress, Mr. de Cardoso made some other interesting statements. He said that the government proposed to take advantage of the state of internal credit to issue a loan. It would therefore present to Parliament a scheme which, while tending to unify the debt, would have the effect of balancing the budget deficit. The government was also considering schemes for invigorating the national industries, the rail-

ways, and the shipping lines. Again, it was concerned with ideas for the development of the waterfalls in the way of power production, which would prove beneficial to the country. He spoke in favor of reorganizing the colonial ministry, which should be directed toward colonial autonomy.

German Commercial Campaign

Oporto and Evora have been celebrating the anniversary of the revolutionary movements that developed there during the presidency of Sidonio Pais. At Oporto these celebrations assumed considerable dimensions and at night the processions marched through the streets of the city to the strains of the national hymn. The ministers of Labor and War addressed the demonstrators from the windows of the chief hotel at Oporto, while at Evora the Premier took part in the celebrations. Some concern is felt as to the probability of a German commercial campaign beginning in the country immediately. Before Portugal entered the war the German element there was very strong, as in Spain, and when Portugal definitely took her place on the side of the Allies, the Germans in the country were either interned or they fled in large numbers over the frontier into Spain, where for a time they appeared to cause no small concern to the Spanish Government.

All restrictions upon Germans and trade with them having now been removed, they are coming back to the country. The German steamer, Lohrbohm, which stopped at Lisbon, disembarked a party of 25 Germans.

Thirteen of these went on to Oporto, seven to Angola, and one to Spain. A German circular, addressed to German manufacturers, states, "Do you export to Portugal? Are you aware that in Portugal there is big business to be done with German goods? Heinrich de Veimont (partner in the firm of Gilman & Santiago), Lisbon, is interested in German goods of all descriptions." It might be said that Portugal never entertained any delusions about dealing with Germany after the war.

BONE-DRY PROHIBITION FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—Prohibitionists in British Columbia are already considering what course will be adopted when peace is proclaimed and when, under the Prohibition Act in this Province, it will again be possible to import liquor for private consumption. Under the federal legislation where provinces permit import it is necessary for the Legislature to pass a resolution asking for a plebiscite on the subject, and this plebiscite must be held within three months by the federal government. The Prohibition Party will hold a convention shortly, when a decision will be reached as to the advisability of introducing such a resolution in the Legislature. The Premier, the Hon. John Oliver, through his public utterances, is known to be favorable to bone-dry prohibition, and the feeling is that the resolution should come from the government instead of from a private member.

DUAL CITIZENSHIP PROBLEM IN HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The annual civil convention, held recently on the island of Maui, unanimously adopted a resolution presented by Dr. Arthur L. Dean, president of the College of Hawaii, regarding the dual citizenship of Japanese born in Hawaii. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, There is a large number of children growing up in this territory who, under the laws of the United States, are American citizens, and who, under the laws of the Empire of Japan, are potentially citizens of Japan;

"Resolved, That this commission believes that there is room in this territory for men and women who are either citizens of Japan or the United States, and that there is no place for those who are citizens of both countries, be it

"Resolved, That this commission recommends to the commission of the government of this Territory, which is going to Washington, District of Columbia, this winter, that it take up with the proper authorities in Washington the problem of dual citizenship in this territory, to the end that through treaty or otherwise, arrangements be made whereby American-born Japanese shall, on arriving at a certain age, declare their allegiance either to the United States or Japan, and that such declarations be honored by the Government of Japan."

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NEW DEMANDS ARE MADE ON WIRELESS

Electrical Engineer Says Closer Intercourse Between Nations Calls for More Development of Communication by Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—Closer intercourse between the nations of the world, one of the results of the European war, is making new demands for vastly superior means of communication by means of the wireless telegraph. This was explained at the recent meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Institute of Radio Engineers by Ernst P. W. Alexanderson of Schenectady, New York, a consulting electrical engineer and authority on the subject of wireless telegraphy and telephony.

The development of radio communication, which was rapid during the war, and the new era to be ushered in by the signing of the treaty of peace, have brought radio engineers face to face with problems of considerable complexity. Mr. Alexanderson pointed out. The capacity of world intercommunicating plants is today limited by the problem of "interference," when two or more wireless stations attempt to operate simultaneously. To increase the capacity the speaker said it might be possible to increase the speed of transmission of messages, to improve the methods of directing the wave so as to prevent conflict with waves of similar length, and to bring about a finer spacing of wave lengths. He said in his address:

"It has already become generally known that a new highway for world traffic has been opened up through the development of trans-oceanic radio communication. It is now a matter of history that radio was largely used for communication between the United States and armies in Europe, and that the great war was brought to a close by negotiations conducted by radio, which led to the armistice. Now we are ready for an international commerce of unprecedented scope, but lack adequate means for communication."

"Experience has shown that wave lengths which are most suited for trans-oceanic communication lie between 12,000 and 17,000 meters. This 'space in the ether' has already been taken up by five first-class transmitting stations, which during the war period and up to the present time have been in continuous service for trans-Atlantic communication. Of these stations, two are in the United States, one in England, one in France and one in Germany. By extending the range of wave lengths down to 10,000 and up to 20,000 meters, and following the same system of intervals, there would be room for about seven more stations, or a total of 12 first-class transmitting stations."

COAL INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The embargo placed by the dominion authorities on the export of British Columbia coal, is likely to have a deleterious effect on the industry in this Province, according to a statement made by the Hon. William Sloan, Provincial Minister of Mines. When the strike was in progress in the bituminous mines of the United States, Mr. Sloan ascertained from local operators that the conditions affecting the industry in that country would in no way endanger local supply. On that account he saw no reason for imposing anything more than normal vigilance on the means to satisfy provincial needs. Now the embargo has come, Mr. Sloan believes the industry here will suffer. He points out that during

1918, sales of British Columbia coal for consumption in Canada were 1,610,938 tons, while 752,821 tons were sold for export to the United States, and 58,417 tons for export to other countries. If the United States market is cut off it will be impossible to maintain steady operation of provincial mines. There are statistics in the possession of the minister dealing with tonnage lost through lack of market and now the main market out-

COUNTRY ASPECTS IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York News Office

Conjure up the picture presented to the average man by the words "New York City" and it's dollars to the doughnuts that made the Salvation Army famous that the picture will

will not be closed and which all human ingenuity has, thus far, been unable to cope with. To the left he sees the entrance to New York's famous tunnel street, a connection hollowed out of solid rock to the roadway of upper Broadway, which here runs deep down in the valley between the two towering rocky spines of the northern end of the island. Then taking the elevator, the impression of depth is confirmed and the visitor goes up

snaky way over the elevated structure, from station to station and thence out of sight, one finds opportunity to regard other more beautiful and less noisy features of the view. Turning his eyes away from the valley, where lie the tier upon tier of apartment houses, their roofs so far below him that they and the noisy cars, autos, and trucks are easily forgotten, and looking instead at wooded hillsides and glimpses of the broad



"The valley, where lie the tier upon tier of apartment houses"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

side Canada which does exist, is being closed by the federal embargo. In the light of these figures, Mr. Sloan looks upon the embargo with no small concern. He fails to see how the industry can afford to be jeopardized to the extent involved in the curtailment of any portion of local output regularly sold to the United States.

CANADA EXCLUDES AGITATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The way into Canada is barred to members of the I. W. W., says Commissioner Perry, C. M. G., of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. Made apprehensive by the steps taken in the United States to round them up as undesirable, they have been heading for the Canadian boundary, according to press reports. Although many

be a conglomeration of skyscrapers, crowded tenements, and thronged and narrow streets. Yet the New York City as the City Man knows it is chiefly none of these; it contains productive truck farms of a hundred acres or so; rough, rocky precipices that would do credit to a mountain country, bits of exquisite wooded scenery, spots so overgrown with underbrush as to be all but impenetrable, acres of rich pasture land where graze peaceful, contented cows browsing on a portion of Mother Earth whose price per square foot runs into large figures—all these and more may be found within the three hundred-odd square miles of the wonder city, by whoever has eyes to see and who knows his New York.

Within its confines are mercantile establishments which are a marvel of completeness, comfort, and ingenuity, and only a few short miles away are country crossroads general stores which would look more in place in Podunk Corners. From the tower of the great office building, served by so many postmen each day that it is sometimes less than a half hour between deliveries of mail, you can on a clear day view outlying communities, all within the greater city, where the mail service is so truly rural and provincial that the western farmer with his rural route box has all the advantage. Here are found more variety and contrast, more lights and shadows, more rich and poor, more congestion contrasted with splendid isolation than could be found anywhere else in America within many a day's journey.

To the City Man one of the most satisfying views, a vista which never loses its charm or variety, is the broad area which greets the eye at the historic site of old Ft. George in upper Manhattan. When reached by the subway, the visitor in alighting at the One Hundred and Ninety-First Street Station platform is at once aware that he is deep below the surface of the ground. From the vaulted roof of the "tube" he hears the drip, drip of water from deep underground springs that

and up and on up till the surface is reached nearly 300 feet above the level at which he alighted from the train. A short walk brings one to the site of Ft. George, whence the country for miles around is seen laid out in its wonderful variety and charm. But before one has opportunity to give it more than a passing glance there is a rumble and a roar, and almost beneath one's feet there rushes a heavy sub-



"Deep below the surface of the ground"

way express out of the rocky hillside to continue its journey above the travel of the streets of the valley instead of below, so very far below, one's feet. As the long train, so far beneath that it seems almost a toy, winds its

waters of the Hudson, with the headlands of the majestic Palisades in the distance, it is easy for the City Man to imagine that he is no longer in the great city but far away in some distant corner of the country. There are no houses to mar the view, only the Billings establishment which occupies the spot of Ft. Tryon, the perfect harmony of which only enhances the effect.

A flat-wheel trolley car in Broadway far below calls attention back from the mountain solitude, with the beautiful glimpse of broad river through the valley, and brings one back to the realization that this is a city. But as one follows the tiny car on its journey one notices it passing a little truck farm with its regular rows of beets and cabbages and its notice that fresh vegetables right out of the farm are to be had daily. A truck farm on Broadway! Truly, New York is a city of surprises. A few rods farther and the car is passing a quaint white wooden church that looks as though it had just stepped out of the pages of Rip Van Winkle.

In another direction roll out before the eye the wide acres of Van Cortlandt Park and beyond it the varied landscape of Westchester County; on the other side the Harlem River and more wooded and rocky hillside on the Bronx side, with the columns of the Hall of Fame completing the picture. Truly, it is a view worth going many a mile to see, never lacking in interest or variety, and thoroughly typical of the great city wherein it lies. The City Man loves that view and goes there often to rest by looking above the rush and hurly-burly and noise of the city, at the beauties which lie on the higher level of vision.

RESPONSIBILITY TO THE COMMUNITY

Massachusetts Civic League Secretary Says Citizens Must Realize Necessity for 100 Per Cent Discharge of Obligations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Responsibility of each citizen to the community, to the point of a 100 per cent performance of his obligations, must be realized as a necessity and less and less as a mere abstraction, if democratic government is to endure, be a success, and benefit the government, said Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in discussing the present unrest. "People in a democracy acclaim themselves as 'self-governed,' and yet it seems to be quite certain that most of them mean by the term that they can do as they individually please, and may give little or no attention to community affairs," continued Mr. Hartman.

"There doubtless never was a time when it was more vitally essential that every citizen fully recognize his duties of citizenship. He must come out of his corner and squarely face his major responsibility. It is no less than that. For it is to his fellow-men, to his town or city, his state, his nation—and we are learning to say 'the world'—that he is indebted for practically all that he is and has as a human being. His food, his clothes, his education, his occupation, his freedom, his protection—all have come to him through the united effort of himself and others, who, with him, make up the town, state, and nation. That he, the individual, should therefore exert his every ability in the furtherance of the common weal, is fundamental in the law of the community life. It needs no argument to sustain it. Its very basic nature foretells its eventual enforcement."

Problem to Be Solved

"Whether we like it or not, the growing spirit of discontent offers a problem to be solved. It is a problem worthy of the best we can put into it. It will not be solved by ignoring it. Suppression is out of the question—you might as well try to put out a fire by pouring oil on it. The strong but dormant sense of democracy and justice among the great masses of the people must solve it. When they do democracy will have commenced really to exist."

"When people come to have such a consciousness of citizenship that they discuss governmental and civil problems instead of passing idle comments on the weather and other trivial concerns, only then will better government and civic improvement come into its own. When the common welfare has such prominent place in the hearts of the people as to cause them to continuously consider it—talk it, think it, live it—then constructiveness will strike its pace."

For instance, if the majority of the people of Boston really demanded good street paving and cleaning, Boston would have good streets.

"A man is appointed to government office—certainly all whom he represents should, in a democracy, have a personal interest in the appointment; similarly, if a man is dismissed from office. The proneness to let things take care of themselves, and to say, 'What's the use? It'll do no good to say anything. Anyhow, what could we do?' Let the politicians run things. They will anyway, must be changed to a determination to help make conditions better, and an attitude of, 'As a citizen in a democracy I have a voice in the government. What I say is bound to receive attention. And if other citizens make a similar move, the strength and authority thus engendered will cause things to happen.'"

Must Increase Activities

"Civic groups and public-spirited individuals must increase their activities toward effecting a community consciousness. If they would unite in a solid movement for civic improvement; if all the religious groups would work together for all those things upon which they agree as fundamentally right, keeping their differences in the background, great good could be accomplished."

"The Massachusetts Civic League encourages the voicing of opinion by writing letters to government officials and by interviews requesting certain action in the handling of certain questions. The league's purpose is to precipitate into a clearly defined public opinion the many opinions that are in solution, and then to encourage that public opinion to express itself. Organizations in many parts of the State that would like to promote citizenship, but do not know just how to go about it, are often helped to realize their opportunities by such organizations as the Massachusetts Civic League."

"An incalculable amount of good would inevitably result if more cities and towns would do what a few are doing, by placing upon a permanent peace-time foundation those community undertakings which functioned during the war. One town of about 8000 people, for example, has merged its committee on public safety into a civic association, with a membership at the start of something like 500, which proposes to keep the whole town alive to every public issue and policy, large and small."

"Instances, growing in number, in which the employers and employees come into closer contact, mutually beneficial, with the workman taking a special interest and responsible part in the running of the business or factory, are but a few of many indications of the increasing tendency toward community effort, and integration of the classes into a more democratic whole."

WOMEN CANDIDATES IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Announcement has been made by Mrs. John B. Laidlaw, president of the Local Council of Women, that her organization would nominate for the forthcoming civic election a woman candidate for every ward in the city and one for the Board of Control.



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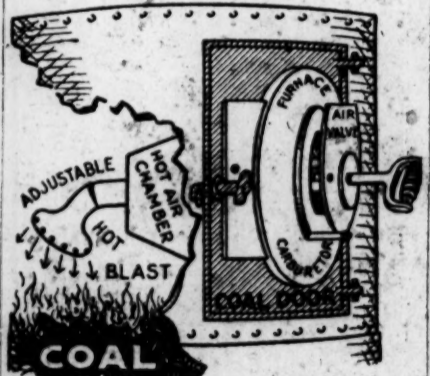
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MUSIC

Music in England.

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

LONDON, England.—The second Queen's Hall symphony concert took place on Saturday afternoon, October 25, and while the soloists, viz., Miss Muriel Foster and Mrs. Guilhermina Suggia, were doubtless the principal attractions and drew the large audience, the whole program was sufficiently unchallenged to prove once again that Sir Henry Wood is a conductor who keeps closely in touch with all aspects of music. Even if some of the works performed were satisfying rather to the head than the heart, they were at least typical of that attraction toward the ballet which is so marked a feature of much modern art.

The concert opened with Alfredo Casella's suite, "Le Couvent sur l'Eau," the five movements in which are all drawn from his "Comédie Chorégraphique" bearing that title. Music so admirably adapted for dancing as this must needs be "light," but Casella's suite is written out of such a ripe musicianship that it assumes an almost symphonic perspective when heard in the concert room instead of the theater. Perhaps this is only what might be expected from a composer who, like Casella, combines profound erudition with enthusiastic modernity, but there is always a sense of pleasant surprise when one finds real humor in music. Casella has it—of a biting, pungent, vivacious quality, which tells equally in all surroundings. The movements are well contrasted, all are brilliantly scored, and the introduction of a soprano voice as an orchestral instrument in the barcarolle is an interesting and successful experiment.

Following the suite came another study in music which owed its inspiration to dance forms, for Miss Muriel Foster sang Bruneau's three chansons à danser with orchestra: (a) "La Sarabande"; (b) "La Pavane"; (c) "La Bourrée." But here tragedy, not comedy, was the underlying thought, and very finely she interpreted it. To possess so beautiful a voice is much, but it is even more to employ it with such noble intellect and sympathy as Miss Foster invariably brings to bear on what she does.

The central position of the program was occupied by the symphony in D minor of César Franck—a work now fairly familiar to concert-goers, but which waited years before its merits were fully appreciated. For it was the sincere outcome of the thoughts of his heart, music saturated by his fervent yet childlike faith, his passionate idealism, his self-forgetfulness, and the world is slow to hear such messages. Judged purely as a composition, the symphony moved on a far higher level than the rest of the music that afternoon, and it received a very good performance under Sir Henry Wood's baton.

Dvořák's concerto in B minor for violin and orchestra came next. This effective work, many as are the charming moments it possesses of cantabile melody and rhythmic vitality, have sounded rather trite after the Franck symphony but for the superb playing of Mrs. Suggia in the solo part. As it was, her commanding temperament, reinforced by her perfect technique, compelling tone, and extraordinary insight into phrasing, made her performance a memorable affair, and she amply deserved the storm of applause the audience bestowed upon her.

The concert concluded with the first performance in England of Florent Schmitt's "Rhapsodie Violoncelle," in valve form, scored for orchestra by himself from the original version for five pianos.

The British Music Society is going ahead famously. Meetings have been held lately at Manchester, Sheffield, Bradford, Huddersfield, and Leeds. Liverpool deserves to be named first, because Liverpool took the lead of all the northern towns in establishing a branch and fitting up special rooms for its accommodation. Lord Howard de Walden, the president, has been indefatigable in attending the various meetings and speaking on behalf of the claims of the society. He has been well seconded by Dr. Eglefield Hull of Huddersfield, the secretary. The meeting in the large room of the Manchester Town Hall was a great success, as was that at Sheffield, over which Sir Henry Hadow, the new vice-chancellor of the university, presided. The only disappointing thing about the Manchester meeting was the failure of Sir Thomas Beecham, who had been widely advertised, to put in an appearance. It was believed that Sir Thomas had gone to Paris. The Lord Mayor of Manchester who, so it is understood, knows and cares nothing about music, made an unfortunate remark about the historic Hallé concerts which have played such a distinguished part in the advancement of art in the north of England. He said it was time that the concert hall was named after the man who had done so much. Obviously a sense of gratitude was not the motive which impelled this proposal; a proposal, it may be added, which was strongly resented in many quarters.

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and not least by the distinguished visitors who had come to advocate the claims of the British Music Society.

One of the most interesting developments of Manchester music is the series of concerts arranged by the Wholesale Cooperative Society, the first of which has taken place in the Free Trade Hall. It has been generally supposed that the enterprise of this enormous trading association, with its turnover of £80,000,000 a year, was concerned only with buying and selling, manufacture, and distribution, but now it enters the field of music, takes the Free Trade Hall for a course of concerts, and issues subscription tickets to its members at an extraordinarily low cost. At the opening concert, the largest hall in Manchester was packed with its subscribers, and, in the democratic style, all the seats were booked at a uniform rate. An excellent program was performed and listened to with an admirably discriminating warmth of approval. Two things, in particular, were noteworthy. One was the discovery that the Cooperative Society had its own male voice choir of some 80 voices, who sang with great refinement and some dramatic power partsongs by Schumann, Brahms, MacDowell, and Holbrook. The other was that the Brodsky Quartet was heard to great advantage, and to the obvious delight of the audience, in a hall whose size has hitherto been considered fatal to the necessary degree of intimacy essential to quartet music. Probably a string quartet has never previously been heard in the Free Trade Hall, and it was felt to be a somewhat daring experiment. It may be that the crowded audience improved the acoustics of the hall, but the result was highly successful from every point of view.

The Hallé Orchestra met for the first time this season at Huddersfield, under Mr. Hamilton Harty, and it was the generally expressed opinion that it had emerged from its difficulties stronger than ever, or at any rate stronger than at any period since the war began. A considerable body of the players, who have been doing military duty for the last four years, returned to their accustomed places, and a certain brilliancy in the strings was especially noteworthy. The first concert of the Manchester season was scheduled for October 30. In the meantime the orchestra went on a Scottish tour in connection with Mr. Quinlan's concerts, to come back in the best of form for the opening of the Manchester season proper. The annual meeting of the Hallé Concerts Society has been delayed by an unfortunate chain of circumstances and has not yet taken place; but a preliminary announcement has already been made that last season's concert resulted in a substantial loss, and that a call of £5 per head will be made upon the guarantors. This is one more proof of the difficulty of making orchestral concerts pay their way unaided by municipal or other subvention. To call upon the guarantors, who have presumably all subscribed liberally to the concerts, is never a popular measure and always provokes a good deal of unfriendly criticism. The expenses of running concerts with a permanent orchestra of 100 first-rate exponents are something colossal. Some critics think that the Hallé executive does not trust the public sufficiently, and injures the receipts by not engaging the popular "stars" of the moment with their enormous fees. The executive argues that, with a first-rate orchestra, the popular "star" is

not required and is out of place. Result, the audiences are not so large as at the more popular concerts.

The Music of Boston

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Chamber music has been the predominating musical element during the last week. The Berkshire Quartet (December 2) and a Beethoven sonata recital by Harold Bauer and Jacques Thibaud (December 4) gave opportunity for the enjoyment of this pure and undefiled branch of the art. Chamber music, even in the hands of unskilled players, never wholly loses its charm. Its purity of form and texture seems to arouse some latent spark in even the duller player. Its effect on artists of the type of Messrs. Bauer and Thibaud is marvelous. They seem to bring to its interpretation every one of their many gifts intensified. They chose for their program the sonatas, op. 12, from Beethoven's first period, and op. 96 and 30 from the second. It is seldom that the opportunity occurs of hearing works of the two periods contrasted, and though it is but natural to find more pleasure in the later and more mature works, the sonata of Beethoven's youth was none the less interesting. Although the influence of Haydn is still discernible, we see the indications of future greatness on every hand. The exquisite sense of proportion is already felt; the nobility of melodic thought is yet to come. It is impossible to record all of the many fine points of interpretation and style in the playing of the three sonatas. The playing of the op. 96 was above all a marvel of grace, delicacy, and refinement. The abrupt changes of mood in the final allegretto were admirably defined. The adagio was remarkable for its beauty of tone and phrasing. The Berkshire Quartet played Saint-Saëns' quartet, op. 153, No. 2, here for the first time.

The technical skill of the master is unimpaired, but, alas, where is the inventiveness, the pliancy of former years? The slow movement from Chausson's op. 35 and Schumann's quartet in A major completed the program. The playing of the Berkshire Quartet is excellent albeit somewhat lacking in freedom and grace of style.

Guy Maier, the excellent pianist, gave a "Recital of Music for Young People" on November 29. Mr. Maier spoke briefly before each piece, not of its technical points but of its imaginative character. His remarks were often amusing, never silly, and at times practically suggestive. His playing was altogether delightful. A large audience of children followed his program attentively and with evident enjoyment.

Irma Seydel gave a recital of music for the violin on December 1. The program included two movements of the Brahms concerto. There are many violin concertos which are effective with piano accompaniment. Not so the Brahms, in which the orchestra plays too important a part to be represented by the black and white of the piano. Miss Seydel played the smaller pieces on her program musically. To be noted particularly were two "Bardana Sketches" by Clarence Cameron White, which are poetically conceived and effectively written.

Of singers there have been three: Frieda Hempel (November 30), Louise Ford (December 1), and Lambert Murphy (December 5). Miss Hempel sang the usual coloratura arias with flute obligato and songs by Schubert, Hahn, Bemberg, and others, with her accustomed purity of tone. Her interpretations offered nothing new. Mr. Bos-

however, by his accompaniments succeeded in giving variety and interest to what would otherwise have been a routine performance. Mrs. Ford is to be praised for her excellent program. Her songs were all interesting, many of them being absolute novelties. Her singing of them was not always satisfying, but let us hasten to add that her most serious fault was lack of experience. Lambert Murphy sang with great intelligence and feeling. He has a rare appreciation of the character of a song. He creates an atmosphere. Even a trivial piece becomes interesting in his hands. His program, although not uniformly interesting as music, thus gave pleasure. "Lydia," by Fauré and "Avril," by Gaston Paulin were sung with great beauty of tone and diction, but it is difficult to cite particular examples of an art so varied and finished as that of Mr. Murphy.

THEATERS

Elsie Janis Revue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The cast of "Elsie Janis and Her Gang," which opened an engagement at the Cohan Theater Monday night, is mostly Elsie Janis, and it is Elsie Janis at her best. She is director-general, producer, and part author in addition to being star. Any of these achievements a Broadway veteran might be glad to claim, for the show moves with professional smoothness without sacrificing any of the spontaneity and naïveté that were the chief merits of earlier soldier shows.

"A Bomb-Proof Revue," the offering is called. It is in two acts and eight scenes, and if the settings are sparse, at least they provide material for some good jokes. The scenes are laid in a Y. M. C. A. but behind the lines, in various parts of Paris, and finally "Anywhere in America." The first scene gives Miss Janis an opportunity to pay tribute to the much-maligned Y. M. C. A., which action on her part is greeted with enthusiasm which is participated in by the service men in the audience. After that the wartime atmosphere disappears except for occasional moments, and the show becomes a typical revue of the better kind.

It is an offering that ought to please every one. Although the music is hardly worth remembering, at the time of performance it seems adequate, and the dancing is excellent. The whole charm of the offering rests in its freshness of presentation and its slapdash humor, so what does it matter that the situations are hackneyed and the jokes old? Miss Janis may be right when she says that "her gang" will probably never be seen on the stage again, but one at least, Jerry Hoekstra, deserves a lasting place among our musical comedy matinee heroes. He has the dreamy eyes, ingratiating manner, and limpid tenor voice that spell success.

There is in every audience at the Cohan Theater a generous sprinkling of soldiers who greet every appearance of Miss Janis with tumultuous applause, a second group of soldiers and former soldiers who lament that they were never nearer Miss Janis' battle-front than Hoboken, and a last and predominating group who do not serve overseas, but who are eager to see the kind of theatrical fare that get every man from private to general to eulogizing Elsie. But even apart from the interest engendered in the show by its war-time associations, "Elsie Janis and Her Gang" are well worth seeing.

EINSTEIN THEORY STILL QUESTIONED

Physicists of National Academy of Sciences at New Haven Session Loath to Accept Solar Eclipse Data as Conclusive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Physicists in attendance at the National Academy of Sciences, which held its autumn meeting here the last week, with but one exception were loath to accept the results shown by the photographs taken by the British expeditions to Brazil and South Africa of the solar eclipse of May 29 last, as conclusive proof of the theory of relativity as enunciated by Dr. Albert Einstein, the Prague professor. The discovery recently was hailed by British physicists as the greatest discovery since Sir Isaac Newton enunciated the theory of gravitation.

Professor Einstein's Conclusions

In speaking of the matter later, Dr. Abbott said to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor:

"During the last 10 years or more this theory of relativity has been much discussed. It is a philosophical doctrine relating to space and time which suits mathematicians better than it does the experimental physicists. It has been developed very far by Professor Einstein, who has stated certain conclusions which might be expected to follow from it. One is that the rays of light in the spectrum would be shifted toward the red under certain circumstances resulting from the doctrine of relativity. Another is that the rays of light from the stars close to the sun should be bent owing to the effect of the gravitation of the sun upon light. The former effect upon the spectrum has been looked for by astronomers at Mt. Wilson, California, and especially by Dr. St. John, and was not found, although the experiments were sufficient to have shown it if it existed.

"The effect of bending rays from a star can only be observed at a time of total eclipse of the sun, because the light is so bright ordinarily in the neighborhood of the sun that no stars can be seen when the sun is visible. So that we have to wait until the sun is hidden in order to make the test. This was made the prime object of investigation by the British eclipse expeditions to Brazil and South Africa, and, as recently reported, the bending of the rays of the stars was found by the observers to be in the direction and approximately to the amount predicted by the theory of Einstein.

Rays of Stars May Be Bent

"The result, however, is not a convincing proof of the philosophical theory of relativity as enunciated by Einstein. For there are other possible ways in which the rays of the stars might be bent in passing the sun. For instance, refraction as seen in the rays of the stars at sunset when they pass through the earth's atmosphere, bends the rays through nearly a degree. The deflection as seen at the time of the total eclipse was only one or two seconds of an arc, and may possibly have been due to gases in the neighborhood of the sun. There are still other possible causes for the deflection of the stellar rays, so that

the experiment is not conclusive in favor of the theory.

"The discussion at the National Academy session by those competent to express an opinion indicated that the majority held that no one is as yet compelled by any known physical facts to accept the philosophical theory of relativity, although he may adopt it if he prefers it. But in fact every known phenomena of which physicists are aware may be explained equally as well, and as most experimental physicists would say, more simply, in other ways.

"The doctrine of relativity appeals especially to men of a philosophical or metaphysical tendency, and especially to those skilled in higher mathematics who are accustomed to think in space of 4th dimensions. It is hoped by experimental physicists generally that they will never have to adopt it, but of course time only can decide that question."

Effect of Upward Acceleration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In discussing the Einstein theory before the Columbia University Physics Club recently, Dr. K. W. Lamson said:

"The physical grounds for the curvature of rays of light in the presence of gravitational force may be qualitatively seen from Mr. Einstein's 'equivalence hypothesis.' If one is standing in an elevator which is just starting, or being accelerated upward, the pressure on his feet, due to his weight, is greater than when the elevator is at rest. In the same way, weights attached to spring balances would appear to weigh more, when accelerated upward. This same apparent increase of weight would also be observed if the elevator were at rest, and the gravitational force were stronger. It can be proved that it is impossible to distinguish by mechanical experiments between the effects of upward acceleration and the effects of gravitational force. According to the 'equivalence hypothesis' it is impossible to distinguish between these two things by any means whatever, such as experiments with light or other electrical experiments. This is a pure assumption, to be justified only by its consequences."

TAGS TO INDICATE VOTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—The Chamber of Commerce has originated a plan whereby citizens may be persuaded to make use of their franchise. There has been a noticeable failure on the part of a great many citizens to vote, particularly at the municipal elections, and it is now planned to awaken new interest before the coming contest in January. The proposal of the Chamber of Commerce is to use tags printed with the words: "I am a citizen of London. I voted. Did you?" These are to be distributed to the voters on the day of election and to be worn that day and the day following to remind the non-voters that they are not living up to their privileges.

NEW GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Lionel Clarke of Toronto has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario in succession to Sir John Hendrie, whose term expired last month. Mr. Clarke is a well-known Toronto business man and is also chairman of the Harbor Board of that city.

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PLEA FOR ALBERTA IRRIGATION SCHEMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—Government support for several irrigation schemes in various parts of the Province will be sought at the next session of the Alberta Legislature. An outlay of probably \$4,000,000 is involved in the project known as the Letbridge northern irrigation scheme which covers an area of 100,000 acres northwest of the city of Letbridge. Another irrigation project, concerns the dry belt of the interior southeast of the Lacombe branch railway. The proposition in that district is to build a dam across the foot of Buffalo lake, and to use the lake as a reservoir for water to be brought in by tapping the North Saskatchewan and Red Deer rivers.

The attitude of the Legislature toward the question of guaranteeing bonds is somewhat problematical. The position consistently taken by Mr. Stewart and his government has been that the irrigation belongs to the federal government, and the provincial authorities have fought shy of it for that reason and because of the large proportions that such work will likely assume once commenced. Negotiations between the two governments which have been proceeding intermittently during the past year have resulted in an understanding that is believed to provide satisfactorily for sharing the responsibility, the Province's part being to stand behind the local irrigation districts by guaranteeing their bonds.



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LAND SETTLEMENT RESULTS DESCRIBED

Experiment in California Has Progressed to a Point Where a Number of Important Aims Have Been Achieved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Progress of the California State Land Settlement at Durham, which has been in operation a little over a year, the enactment by the state Legislature of a bill whereby \$1,000,000 have been appropriated for the extension of the plan, and the bill authorizing a bond issue of \$10,000,000, that will allow the enterprise to proceed systematically and economically, are constructive measures receiving no little general interest at present in anticipation of the passage by Congress of the Mondell Soldier Settlement bill.

Officials from a number of states, realizing that if the intended benefits of the Mondell bill, which would make available the sum of \$500,000,000 for the purchase of farms for returned service men, are to be really received, a wise administration by each state of its share of the fund will be all-important, have visited the colony at Durham. Officials have also come from Canada and Australia.

Understanding that in the opening up of new settlement areas under the recent \$1,000,000 appropriation, service men are to receive first option in the obtaining of the farms therein, the State Committee on Readjustment has assisted returning soldiers and sailors in getting jobs on farms, asking the farmers to give special consideration to the men so that when they are able under government provision to obtain farms of their own, they shall have had training. The committee is keeping a record of all service men sent by it to work on farms, in order to give them immediate notification whenever government farms are allotted.

In the California land settlement allotments an initial capital of about \$1500 is required from discharged service men or others who desire to acquire a farm under the settlement plan, and permits the balance on a \$15,000 farm to be paid for at the end of a period not to exceed 40 years. The Mondell bill is expected to provide most, perhaps all, through state cooperation, of the necessary \$1500 capital to service men sincerely wishing to take farms, but not in possession of the money. The Durham Settlement, comprising 6219 acres, though only a little over a year old, has been spoken of as the most successful example of its kind. It is an attempt to solve in a definite way some problems of rural life in the United States that for 25 years have caused growing concern.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CALIFORNIA MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OAKLAND, California—The Communist Party of California held its first convention in this city recently, perfected its organization and named April, 1920, as the date of its next meeting. Max Bedacht, member of the executive committee of the national Communist Party, was present and spoke on the national program of the party and on the prospects of bringing about unity between the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party. He said that the establishment of a strong revolutionary movement would be the greatest factor in bringing about an amalgamation of the two organizations and that "the police and the machine guns would do the rest," according to The World, the organ of the Communist Labor Party of California.

It was decided by the convention to agitate for the One Big Union and shop steward committees and to establish a uniform literature department with a publishing house on the Pacific coast, and also a state bureau. It was also decided to have a local organizer for Oakland, one for San Francisco, and also a general field organizer for the state.

One of the delegates argued for the adoption of a policy that would capture the political machinery of the country by the use of the ballot, but this proposal was rejected, the convention adopting the program of the national convention of the Communist Party, which declares that "the ballot is practically worthless as an instrument of emancipation and that we must look to organizing the workers industrially as our great weapon of offense and defense."

EDUCATIONAL POLICY CHANGES PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
BERKELEY, California—In order that it may properly and adequately fulfill the responsibilities laid upon it by the present world crisis, the University of California, by decision of its board of regents, has decided to make some important changes in its educational policy, particularly in regard to instruction affecting American ideals and institutions. A special committee of the faculty will be formed to take up with all the teaching branches of the university, particularly the departments of history, economics, political science, education, agriculture, jurisprudence, and philosophy, the problem of the readjustment of instruction along the lines indicated.

In the department of economics, for example, there will be immediately established a position to which will be called an expert in the field of labor, and also an office in which will be placed an expert in the field of industry and employment.

Not later than August 1, 1919, there will also be established a school of education which shall be adequately financed and equipped to train men and women for the teaching profession on lines comparable to the opportunities offered in the Teachers College of Columbia University and of the University of Chicago; and in addition to the school of education there will be established such further functions as may be necessary "to give new light and opportunity for the perfection of teaching."

Beginning July 1, 1920, there will be a general increase in salaries of members of the faculty of the university, these advances to be equivalent to the advance in the cost of living.

WOOD CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Maj. De Lancey Kane Jay is chairman of a local branch of a movement said to be under way throughout the country for the support of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood for the Republican presidential nomination.

PLAN TO ABOLISH THE "BLUE LAWS"

Commission Appointed by New Hampshire Legislature Is to Draft a New Sunday Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, New Hampshire—New Hampshire's state commission on Sunday observance, of which Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, is chairman, will conduct during December and January a series of discussion, on the question, with the idea of drafting a Sunday law for presentation to the next state Legislature. The commission was appointed by Gov. John H. Bartlett and his council, under authority of a resolution of the Legislature of 1919.

The present Sunday laws in New Hampshire are practically the old colonial "blue laws," which have been unchanged for many generations. Under these laws, indulgence in games or participation in business of nearly all kinds on the Sabbath Day are prohibited. Enforcement of these laws, however, have been left to local police authorities, with the result that such violations as were not objected to by public opinion have been permitted.

Amateur baseball, golf, tennis, and various games have been played in all parts of the state. At summer resorts, concessions, and theaters have been allowed, as well as the sale of candy, fruits, papers, and such commodities. In certain sections, grocers and marketmen do business on Sunday, but not generally.

There have been sporadic attempts to enforce the law. One such in the city of Nashua in 1918 led to the closing of hundreds of small stores selling candy, soda, and fruit. These merchants caused a Sunday bill to be introduced into the last Legislature which would permit the legal traffic in such commodities as are generally dealt in by common consent. To this bill was annexed an amendment providing for Sunday baseball. The measure failed to pass both branches of the Legislature, and in its place was adopted the resolution for the new Sunday commission.

The commission is made up of representatives from each county, and in addition to the presidents of Dartmouth and New Hampshire colleges, there is a clergyman, an editor, the master of the state grange, a prosecuting attorney, two state senators, and a farmer, none of whom have been recently taken place on the general subject of Sabbath observance.

The New Hampshire Lord's Day League recently held a state convention of Protestant churchmen at which the sentiment was general in favor

of the retention of the "blue laws" or enactment of new laws by the friends of Sunday, meaning by this the passage of strict observance legislation that might allow traffic in newspapers, candy, and fruit, but would prohibit baseball and the opening of markets and groceries and theaters. An organization of small storekeepers advocates legislation on Sunday business that will recognize what is held to be popular sentiment in favor of liberal opening of stores. The motion-picture theater proprietors are also organized in favor of a law that will enable them to open their theaters during certain hours on Sunday.

SOVIET CELEBRATION IN SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The second anniversary of the Russian Soviet Republic was celebrated by the radical labor organizations of the San Francisco Bay region, with a mass meeting in San Francisco. Robert Minor, cartoonist and newspaper correspondent, made the principal address to an audience of about 4000 persons.

It was said at the headquarters of the American Legion that requests had been received from all over the State protesting against the holding of this meeting but there was no interference. Mr. Minor told of constructive work in Russia under the soviet regime and warned against the danger of an alliance between Japan and the anti-Bolshevik forces. An address was also made in the Russian language, the applause indicating that there were many in the audience who understood the speaker.

Plans for the extension of the activities of the radicals in this part of the country were set forth by J. E. Snyder, editor of The World, the organ of the Communist Labor Party of Oakland, who said it was expected that this paper, which was now a weekly, would be made a daily soon.

WORLD PROHIBITION WORK IN COLLEGES

Intercollegiate Association in the United States Plans to Extend Benefit of Its Experience to Institutions in Many Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Colleges of all countries throughout the world in their work for prohibition are to have the benefit of the experience of the United States Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, according to Mark Shaw, the secretary of its executive committee. The trained personnel and tried methods of the association are, to the fullest possible degree, to be put at the disposal of the prohibition movement in the colleges of other lands. This is to be effected, Mr. Shaw says, at the business conference of directors, officers and secretaries to be held in Chicago, December 30 and 31, followed by the biennial national convention of the association in Des Moines, Iowa, on January 5, by so revising the association's charter that its money and its efforts may be given to the extension of the work abroad.

Colleges in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, China, Japan, India, Mexico and South America have sent in urgent requests for aid in organizing the work among their students. The appeals from college presidents and students in China have been particularly emphatic. The association is already preparing textbooks and other literature and training secretaries for work in foreign fields.

It has already been decided by the association to raise \$500,000, in five years, \$100,000 a year, one-half to be used for the work abroad. This far exceeds the amounts undertaken in past years. By the beginning of the next college year, it is expected to have permanent field men in China, Japan, India, and probably South America. One of the association's

officials expects to leave soon to spend six months in the Scandinavian countries. Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, president of the association, has already visited England, Scotland, France, and Belgium in answer to appeals for promotion of the work in general and to assist in organization. The reception accorded Dr. Colvin in these countries was of such a nature as to give promise of no little activity by the college students for prohibition in the near future.

The evening of January 5, at Des Moines, will be given over to the national oratorical contest.

COOPERATIVE STORES PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN BERNARDINO, California—So great has been the success of the cooperative store established by the 2500 union men of this city a few months ago, it is announced, that plans are now being perfected for the opening of a branch store, in another part of the city, and also one in the neighboring city of Colton. The cooperative store idea is also being discussed by residents and ranchers of the Victorville district, near this city, and in several other southern California communities.

HIGHER PAY IN WOOLEN MILLS

WARE, Massachusetts—The George P. Gilbert Manufacturing Company, makers of woolen goods, with mills in this town and Gilmerville, announces a wage increase of 12½ per cent effective at once. It will benefit 2500 employees.

OUTLOOK FOR SPECIAL SESSIONS ON SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SACRAMENTO, California—Of the seven governors invited by Gov. William D. Stephens of California to join with him in holding special legislative sessions to pass on the federal suffrage amendment, the Idaho, Arizona, and Wyoming executives are favorable to the cause. Governor Larrasolo of New Mexico will include woman suffrage with other important subjects when he does call an extra session, which may be soon. Nevada plans to have a special session when industrial relations will be considered along with woman suffrage, according to the reply of Gov. Emmet D. Boyle to Governor Stephens.

Gov. Louis F. Hart of Washington sent the following message: "I have no power to limit the duration of an extraordinary legislative session or the subjects of legislation, and therefore doubt the wisdom of a special session unless the necessity therefor clearly appears."

WORK FOR SERVICE MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The American Legion organization in this State has decided to take over the work of finding employment for discharged service men, beginning about January 1.

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REPRODUCING PIANO
actually reproduces the finest shades of tone color, and duplicates every characteristic of the hand playing of the masters.
We cordially invite you to hear it.

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"The One-Price Piano House of Los Angeles"

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC COMPANY
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"Established 1880"

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FINE CABINETS and OFFICE SUPPLIES
ENVELOPE MFG. COLOR LABEL PTC.
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Citizens' National Bank
Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles
Capital \$1,000,000
Reserves \$22,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$740,000

In the Matter of Handkerchiefs

—Let them be "POPPY" brand.

—At the moment charming handkerchiefs of this well-known brand are to be had a-plenty. Some are of linen, others of lawn.
—Of Shamrock lawn, with corners prettily embroidered in white or colors, are givable handkerchiefs that come in boxes of three at 65c.
—Of linen, with corners embroidered in white or colors, are handkerchiefs in boxes of three at 75c; still finer ones, three in a box, are priced \$1.50.
—Swiss embroidered handkerchiefs of exquisite beauty, with lovely wee insets in the corners, these breaking the regularity of the hemstitched edge, are priced \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 for a box of three.
—And then there are oh, so many gay crepe de chine handkerchiefs at but 25c each!

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36 Broadway Department Store
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Hickey-Freeman Knox Hats Mark Cross Agency
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BROADWAY at SIXTH
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Florists Telegraph Delivery

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BARS

For Washing Clothes Without Rubbing
Not only for fine clothes but for everything.
Containing as wet or chemicals that would ruin the delicatest fabrics. Keeps white clothes white as snow. Softens water. Until your dealer can supply you will send package, held on receipt of \$5. FIES PRODUCTS CO., P.O. Box 714, Los Angeles, Calif.

"Tweed-o-Wool" SUITS and COATS

"The English Idea In American Outdoor Apparel" For Women

To be found only in

"The Woman's Shop"

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METCALF & RYAN
ONE SOUTH SPRING ST.,
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On Broadway Between 3rd and 4th
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Four Floors

Of dependable merchandise for Men and Boys.

That's our store. Every department enlarged and improved. A comprehensive stock on every floor.

Stein-Bloch, Stratford, Michaels-Stern, Langham High, Sampeck clothes; Knox and Seton hats; Manhattan shirts; Munsing underwear; Edwin Clapp shoes.

Visit us and welcome.

Harriet Frank

Spring Street near Fifth
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Outfitters of Reliability

Darling's Shop

Flowers for Men

The Shop Men's Wear
333-335 S. Broadway
Telephone 698—Particular attention to telephone and telegraph orders.



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SEVENTH AND GRAND
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Robinson's Register For Tourists

enables acquaintances to locate each other.
Ask Mr. Foster
Information service supplies information upon any subject—no charge, ever.

Visitors From Out-of-town

Are invited to make use of the many conveniences of this store and are welcome, as guests, to the great, peaceful Rest Room.

Young's Market Co.

INCORPORATED

Highest Quality Eatables

12 Stores

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VILLE DE PARIS

SEVENTH AT OLIVE
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—In every woman's heart is the natural love of beautiful linen.

The Ville is happy in offering you an unusual collection of Linens of rare beauty and design, of wonderful wear and reasonably priced.

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Moderation in every detail

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Ladies' Tailors
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Smart Footwear
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Gude's
600 Broadway
333-335 S. Broadway
LOS ANGELES

Harry Fink & Company
633-637 S. BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES
Apparel for women and misses exclusively
one of California's Smartest Shops for Women

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP ISSUE IS PRESSED

Municipal League of Georgia Seeks Legislative Authority for Cities and Towns to Ac- quire and Operate the Utilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—First steps to enable the cities and towns of Georgia to provide relief to their citizens from high rates for light, power, and trolley traction facilities prevailing under private ownership and operation of these utilities were taken in the session of the Legislature which recently adjourned until 1920. At the request of the Municipal League of Georgia, an organization composed of mayors and other city officials of the Commonwealth, legislation was placed before the Assembly seeking authority for incorporated municipalities of the State to establish, or acquire, and operate the utilities in the public interest. Though the General Judiciary Committee reported the bill unfavorably, a minority committee report was submitted, and when the Assembly reconvenes next year the issue will reach a head.

The development of approximately 2,000,000 horsepower, through the harnessing of Georgia's water powers now running idle, is involved in the issue. And strong opposition to the proposition has come from the Georgia Railway & Power Company and other private interests.

During the campaign waged in the recent Legislature in behalf of the Municipal League's bill, statistics were presented purporting to show that while rates for light and power were everywhere greatly increased during the period of the war under private control, those municipalities owning and operating their own utilities were, in many instances, able to bring about further reduction in costs to the people.

The Municipal League stated that through municipal ownership "45 Ontario towns are paying for power plants, accumulating enough to duplicate their systems and saving \$181,000,000 plus in bills, while power companies in Georgia are piling up capital liabilities of \$175,000,000 plus upon the State and collecting rates two, three, and in some cases five times higher than in the Province of Ontario." It is further stated: "Forty-two states, by general law, give their towns and cities the power to acquire and operate gas plants, waterworks, and electric light and power systems. Fourteen states give their municipalities authority to acquire and operate street railways. Eight hundred and fifty towns and cities in the United States are successfully operating electric plants today and the municipally owned plants are increasing more rapidly than those owned by private corporations."

MUNICIPAL TAXATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The municipal taxation problem in British Columbia which has been slowly coming to a head within the past few years has now been taken under advisement by the Provincial Government. It has constituted a commission to inquire into the whole subject. The Premier, the Hon. John Oliver, and Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance, are members of the commission together with Mr. S. Baird the Provincial Inspector of Municipalities.

Owing to legislative restrictions, the municipalities of this Province have had to derive nearly 80 per cent of their revenue from land. During 1912 and 1913, there was a great real estate boom in the west of Canada. Properties in both Vancouver and Victoria during that time doubled in value; in some instances trebled. In both cities as much as \$3000 a front foot for the most desirable property in the business centers of the city was asked. The municipal authorities took advantage of the situation by increasing the assessed value of the land, which meant that taxation became greater. At the same time great local improvement plans were devised. In Victoria alone within a year 30 miles of new pavement were laid down and the owners of property fronting on this found themselves faced with local improvement charges extending over 10 years which in a single 12 months, in many instances, were double their general taxes.

The effect of this situation on the ability of the municipality to collect its revenue did not become apparent until some time after the war had started. When the slump came more and more property owners were unable to meet their obligations to the municipalities. Within the five years of the war the tax arrears in Victoria amounted to nearly \$3,500,000 and in Vancouver to over \$6,000,000. A condition arose where, taking both local improvement charges and general taxes in the aggregate, only 50 per cent of the amount levied by the municipalities of the two largest cities in the Province could be collected.

Last year an attempt was made to meet the situation. By provincial legislation a period of 10 years was provided to pay the arrears of taxes on an installment plan, the capital sum owing to be subject to a seven per cent interest charge. This plan was only effective on the condition that in addition to the installment the current year's taxes were paid. Many hundreds availed themselves of this opportunity to liquidate their liabilities and met their first installments under the relief measure. Early this

year the second installments fell due, but fewer were able to meet them and fewer still found it convenient to pay the current year's taxes. In the meantime a tax sale had been held on all properties delinquent in 1913 and 1914, in cases where property holders had not availed themselves of the relief plan. Property representing in taxes owing nearly \$800,000 was put up to auction and the city only netted \$50,000, being forced to take over upward of 93 per cent of the land put up for tax sale. This was in Victoria.

For months past the government has been promising a commission to arrive at some conclusions regarding what new sources of revenue can be devised for municipalities, not only to meet their current and prospective indebtedness but also so that relief can be given to property owners. There is an outcry for the levy of only such taxation as can be collected. The government heretofore, according to statements made by the Premier, has been unwilling to give up to municipalities any of its sources of revenue because it has a large indebtedness itself to meet, but the pressure of public opinion owing to the plight of the municipalities of Vancouver, and Victoria finally led to the commission which is now engaged in holding sessions throughout the Province.

MORE LOW RECORDS IN EXCHANGE RATES

NEW YORK, New York—Francs cables made a new low record at 10.56 yesterday. Lire cables touched 12.70, and marks fell to 2.15. Huge offerings of commercial bills caused a break in sterling, during early trading, to 3.86½ for demand. The market closed with mercantile paper 5½@6. Sterling 60-day bills 3.82, commercial 60-day bills on banks 3.82, commercial 60-day bills 3.81½, demand 3.86½, cables 3.87. Francs demand 10.60, cables 10.56. Guilders demand 37½, cables 38½. Lire demand 12.65, cables 12.60. Marks demand 2.20, cables 2.25. Government and railroad bonds irregular. Time loans, strong; 60 days, 90 days, and six months 7 bid. Call money, easy; high 6, low 6, closing bid 5½, offered at 6, last loan 6, bank acceptances 4½.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, December 5

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—O. S. Anderson and W. Rosenstein of Pilot Shoe Co.; Essex. Baltimore, Md.—M. & M. Halle of S. Halle Sons; Touraine. Chicago, Ill.—J. P. McMannis of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.; Touraine. Dallas, Tex.—B. Arnoff; Essex. Huntington, W. Va.—J. E. Norvell and F. B. Bouldin of Norvell Chambers Co.; Essex. Knoxville, Tenn.—H. B. Hill of Anderson Dulin Varnel Co.; Essex. Louisville, Ky.—A. J. Schulten of J. H. Schulten & Co.; Touraine. Lynchburg, Va.—G. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Avery. Montgomery, Ala.—W. E. Pitts of The Pitts Shoe Co.; Touraine. New York City—J. L. Apollon; United States. New York City—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street. New York City—M. A. Weiss of Cammeyer Stores; Essex. Philadelphia, Pa.—George De Cou of De Cou Bros.; United States. Philadelphia, Pa.—Howard M. Paul of Paul Bros.; 82 Lincoln St., Room 33. Philadelphia, Pa.—M. J. Schwartz; United States. Pittsburgh, Pa.—B. F. Purviance; Adams. Roanoke, Va.—W. L. Brand of The Brand Shoe Co.; Touraine. Utica, N. Y.—H. J. Williams of Bowne Gans Shoe Co.; Touraine. Wilmington, N. C.—L. H. Burnett of G. R. French & Sons; Avery. Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Freeman of Chestnut & Freeman; Avery.

LEATHER BUYERS
Leicester, England—W. C. Everitt of John Morton & Son; Touraine.
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

INDEPENDENT MILK FEDERATION PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BURLINGTON, Vermont—Representatives of 16 creameries in northern Vermont, who convened here for the purpose of forming a federation, were urged by Frank W. Clark, a former president of the New England Milk Producers Association, to cast their lot with this organization instead of organizing among themselves. If they persisted in carrying out their plan, he said, the larger organization would take steps to meet the situation. It is understood that the 16 creameries, which are cooperative and owned by farmers, are going ahead with their plans.

The product of the creameries involved amounts to about \$6,000,000 a year. The movement is based on a desire of many of the larger farmers to standardize their milk and make a short cut to the consumer as well as to buy collectively. It is intended to incorporate the federation with capital stock of \$100,000, the organization to be governed by board of directors, consisting of one from each creamery. It is said that the proposed federation would have about 3200 members and that any efforts to get them to merge their interests with those of the New England Milk Producers Association will be strongly resisted.

FIRST PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, New Hampshire—New Hampshire will be the first State to hold a primary election for President of the United States, the date being March 9. The period for the rearrangement of party enrollment in preparation for that primary began November 30 and will close December 9, only 10 days being allowed under the law. After the expiration of that period, no voter can take part in any primary but that of his own party. Activity has begun in Republican circles in favor of four presidential possibilities, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois and Prof. William H. Taft. General Wood appears to be the "favorite son" sentiment though the "favorite son" sentiment upon which the appeal is made in his support. He is a native of New Hampshire. On the Democratic side, New Hampshire sentiment is for the selection of an unpledged delegation.

MAINE TO SPEND \$4,000,000 ON ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GARDINER, Maine—It is estimated that \$4,000,000 will be available in Maine for 1920, half of which will come from the State and the other half from the federal government, so it is expected that 150 miles of state highway, for which surveys have been in progress for the past two months, will be constructed during the next year. These new pieces of road will be so located that they will largely make connection between sections of state highways already completed. It is announced at the office of the State Highway Commission.

Labor will be the factor which will govern the amount of road work which will be done next year, and Paul D. Sargent, chief engineer of the commission, does not contemplate that the wages of the workmen will be any lower than during the present season, where men received from \$3 to \$4 per day, according to the locality.

CONDITIONS IN ALEPPO DISTRICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Details of the situation in the Aleppo District in Turkey, from which brief dispatches have told of French "occupational

troops," have been received by the American Board for Foreign Missions from its Constantinople office which reports that relief work is practically at a standstill in this region.

The board's correspondent says that Turkish bands called "Cheta," formed all over the country and operating in various districts, have been trying out the situation near Aleppo, probably with a view to testing the strength of the French forces. In these clashes a considerable number of Armenians—men, women and children—have been killed. Many people of the villages, particularly those working in the cotton fields, have fled to the cities.

The French sent out bands, continued the correspondent, some of them also called "Cheta," for the purpose of combating the Turks, but a disquieting aspect is that the French administration has far too few troops to cope with the bands gathering in Central Turkey. This is more alarming, says the correspondent, in that the British brigade which has been stationed here is withdrawing, leaving the tranquillizing of the district to the French.

Writing from Adana, the capital of the district adjoining Aleppo on the northwest, one worker says: "Relief work in this section is greatly endangered. Cars ready to be sent out to the villages have to be held, as it is not safe to send agents, money and supplies into the field of these armed and aggressive Cheta bands."

Aleppo refugees have been ordered to be sent into Adana and others are coming into Adana from still other directions and greater distances.

COMPARISON OF COSTS OF LIVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Despite the noticeable advances in rent this year, prices for food and clothing are about the same as in 1918, on an average, according to an investigation of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Returns from retail stores show that although between 1914 and 1918 there was an increase of about 70 per cent, prices this year have advanced very little. Certain decreases in prices have offset the increases in many cases. Taking a year's record of a family spending \$536.05 for foodstuffs in 1914, for example, the expenditure for 1918 would have been \$915.25 and this year \$914. Apartments of the best type in Manhattan demand a 40 or 50 per cent increase this year, the average rent increase being 20 to 30 per cent.

ART EXHIBITION ON FIFTH AVENUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Plans to make Fifth Avenue the theater for an art exhibition in which all the merchants of the thoroughfare would be represented are being considered, according to Robert G. Cooke, president of the Fifth Avenue Association. The exhibition would probably be held for one week every spring. Reviewing the work of the association, he mentioned sign legislation, ordinances prohibiting peddlers, and one largely prohibiting parades, which was lost sight of during the war as a patriotic measure.

DR. JORDAN ON MILK PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Milk prices will continue high as long as present wages are demanded by unskilled labor, according to Dr. James O. Jordan, president of the International Association of Milk and Dairy Inspectors. He said the public did not understand the costs involved in handling milk from producer to consumer, and complaints were therefore unfair.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN MEXICO BETTER

Commercial Agent of Country Points Out Evidence of Industrial and Commercial Revival in Various Parts of Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—"Recent advances in the industrial conditions in Mexico are considerable," said Lazaro Basch, commercial agent of the Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor of Mexico, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "One new industry that has been set up in Mexico City recently is that of the manufacture of automobile tires and various waterproof substances, about \$1,000,000 having been invested in this undertaking," he said. "The products of this factory have been successfully placed upon the market and the demand for the output is greater than the supply. The operations were started by American mechanics but Mexican workmen have been trained to do the work and there are now only three or four Americans employed in the factory."

"The extent of the demand for material of this kind is seen in the fact that in Mexico City, including the federal district, there are now 50,000 automobiles with at least the same number of motor cars in other parts of the country."

"Other evidence of industrial and commercial revival in Mexico," said Mr. Basch, "is seen in the large number of foreigners in the City of Mexico and elsewhere. Parties seeking opportunity for investment are active on both coasts as well as in the interior of the country and recently there have been some large investments by foreigners in the oil fields near Tampico."

"There is an opportunity for trade in Mexico that I think Americans are overlooking, and that is in the field of direct exchange of products. Many Mexicans who cannot pay in cash for articles that they need from the United States many times have available raw materials that could be exchanged and readily disposed of in the American market by American merchants."

"This method of trade, if properly carried out, should help to do away with the multitude of unnecessary middlemen, an end that is greatly to be desired in Mexico, for in Mexico the middleman is even more firmly entrenched and has an even greater effect in raising prices than he has in the United States."

"The Mexican Government is taking steps to develop the foreign trade of Mexico by establishing exhibits of its products in various parts of the world. One of these has been set up in San Francisco, St. Louis, and Chicago, and others are to be established in New Orleans, and in New York City. One

has also been set up in Spain and a similar exhibit will be opened in Paris. These exhibits are maintained by the Mexican Government, the purpose being to bring the commercial elements of the countries where they are located in direct contact with the commercial interests of Mexico to the end that friendly and mutually helpful commercial relations may be established between Mexico and the rest of the world."

GOVERNMENT SAVES BY BUYING ITS BONDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"The government has saved a total of \$45,174,976 in the purchase of its own bonds at market quotations, according to Treasury figures. Since the bond purchase fund became operative the government has bought back \$953,060,000 of its own bonds which cost only \$907,905,000, because the market prices ranged from one to eight points below par. By retiring the bonds the government has been able to aid in relieving the pressure of government securities on stock exchanges."

COST OF RAISING SILAGE CORN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine—How much does it cost per ton to raise silage corn in Maine? This question, as a by-product of a study of the cost of milk production, is answered by Maurice D. Jones, farm management demonstrator of the University of Maine. His figures, based on an analysis of reports from a large number of dairy farms which submitted records this year, show an average cost of \$8.45 per ton. The reports analyzed are from eight counties. The average total cost of production per acre was \$88.11.

EQUALITY IN FISH MARKETING ORDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Operation of the Boston Fish Market Corporation and of the New England Fish Exchange under conditions that will give all dealers in fresh fish equal facilities, is provided for in the final decree for the dissolution of the alleged "fish combine" here, which decree has been filed in the United States District Court. The companies are allowed 60 days in which to comply with the order.

The only restrictions against dealing with firms permitted under the decree are that the firms shall be in good standing and of financial responsibility. The Bay State Fishing Company and the Boston Fish Pier Company are to be dissolved, but the two companies allowed to continue business under the limitations imposed are considered agencies that may be operated for the good of the trade.

Certain changes are made in regulations for the purchase of fish and as to disposition of profits under the operation of the New England Fish Exchange. The concerns composing the companies to be dissolved are ordered restored to competitive conditions.

PAPER CONSERVATION URGED

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—The government was requested, either by legislation or by an executive order of the Post Office Department to forbid the issuance by newspapers of comic supplements and magazine sections, as a means of conserving print paper, in resolutions adopted by publishers of Kansas and Missouri. Copies of the resolutions were forwarded to the Postmaster-General and the members of Congress from the two states.

6% Farm Mortgages

The farm mortgage is one of the oldest forms of investment known, dating back to the early days of civilization.

Bank Supervision of a farm mortgage means that around this old and established form of investment are placed all the safeguards known to a modern banking institution.

For twenty-nine years we have been selling First Farm Mortgages without a loss to any investor.

We shall be pleased to send you our booklet, "Mortgages on Money-Making Farms."

Please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

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CAPITAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

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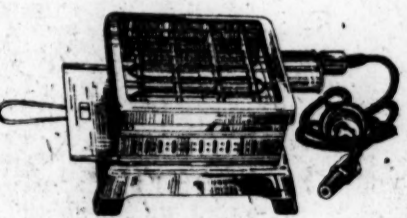
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Saint Paul, Minnesota

Fifth and Robert Sts.



Handsone Library Lamp—
Antique bronze finish. On
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Special Bar-
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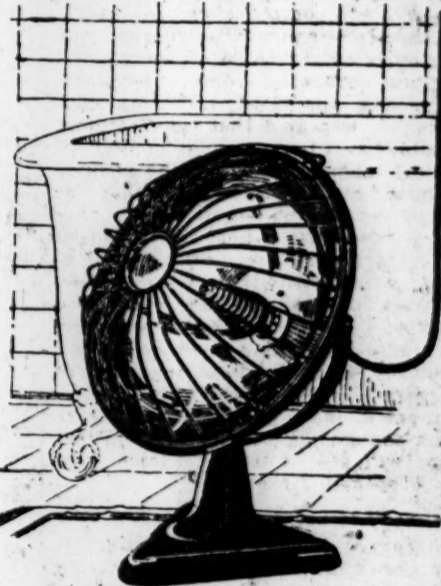
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The "American
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claimed to be "the best
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Price.....

Rite-Heat Glower Stove (Above)—
Just "rite" for toasting and boiling—
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Its cheerful glow makes things warm
and cozy. Easily carried from room
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Edison Stores are Headquarters for Electrical Gifts



Attractive Boudoir Lamp—Antique
bronze finish, tilting shade. On \$6
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See the Worcester Electrical Show—Nov. 29 to Dec. 6

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Natick, 8 North Ave.
Tel. Natick 360



Needham, 980 Great Plain Ave.
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Newton, 311 Center St.
Tel. Newton North 184
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7% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK

Preferred as to dividends and assets

The whole or any part redeemable on any dividend date at the option of the Company; upon ninety days' previous notice, at \$115 per share and all unpaid accrued dividends.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Transfer Agent

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CAPITALIZATION

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock (Par Value \$100) Dividends Authorized
Payable Quarterly, Cumulative from October 1, 1919..... \$5,000,000
Common Stock (Without Par Value)..... 175,000 Shares

To Be Presently

Issued
\$5,000,000
175,000 Shares

Copies of the Prospectus relating to this issue, containing letter from the President, Mr. J. Stevens Uiman, giving history of the Company, also balance sheet certified by Messrs. Touche, Niven & Co., Public Accountants, setting forth the financial position of the Company as of September 30, 1919, after reflecting the reclassification of the Capital Stock of the Company and also giving profits for three years and nine months to September 30, 1919, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned.

Application will be made in due course to list this Preferred and Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

Inasmuch as the public has applied in advance for all the stock acquired by the undersigned, this advertisement appears only as a matter of record.

LEHMAN BROTHERS

New York City

GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.

New York City

Boston

Chicago
San Francisco

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWEDFurther Drastic Decline in the
Foreign Exchange Outstanding
Feature of the Markets—
Stock Trading 'Is Quieter'

The outstanding feature of this week's financial markets was the further break in foreign exchange, particularly sterling. Other important factors included the more serious aspect of the coal strike with prospect of the closing down of some important industries, threatened trouble with Mexico, and President Wilson's message to Congress.

A depreciation of more than 20 per cent in sterling, about 50 per cent in francs, and about 60 per cent in lire tells the story of conditions in Europe, and indicates what is likely to happen to international trade unless speedy action be taken to remedy matters. When a country is obliged to pay a heavy premium on everything it buys from another country, in addition to the high prices for the goods themselves and the high transportation costs, a drastic curtailment of international trade is inevitable. There is considerable talk of credits and loans, but nothing tangible has been developed in the United States toward coming to the relief of Europe.

Mexican Situation

The Mexican situation so frequently has threatened serious consequences that present disturbed conditions do not seem to have caused much concern to people in the United States. Opinion prevails that the present tense situation will adjust itself as other difficulties have done. At the same time the controversy between the governments has contributed to the generally disturbed market conditions to a certain extent.

Probably a far more important influence is the coal strike. The shortage of coal throughout the United States is becoming serious. It is expected that many industries will be obliged to close down soon unless supplied with fuel, and that many thousands of men will be thrown out of employment as a result. Coming at a time when greater production is imperative in nearly every line of industry in order to reduce the cost of living, the coal strike is causing more damage than any other single factor at present. Efforts of the government to start work at the mines have proved unavailing. Strikes of all kinds are prevailing throughout about every country of the world soon are causing more injury to business than anything else.

President's Message

Because President Wilson's message was not more reassuring to business and did not contain a recipe for the present economic disturbance that was satisfactory to all financial and business interests, some disappointment was expressed as to its contents. It was held that the President should have handled the subject of radical labor agitation in the country without gloves, and also that he should have included in his message some hope that when the railroads are returned to their owners on the first of the year they will be safeguarded at least to the extent that they will be able to rehabilitate themselves and continue to operate successfully. The roads are very much in need of cash with which to buy equipment and make improvements. It is thought by some that the President will deal with this subject soon in a special message.

Money Market Situation

A sort of cross-current situation has for the moment developed in money. On account of a somewhat abridged demand from stock market sources and to the trickling back of funds disbursed by banks at the beginning of the month, call money rates have eased off materially in New York, with some reflex effect elsewhere. On the other hand, the time money market continues to harden, and gradually, owing to the large and still somewhat increasing mercantile demand. Only in one or two restricted sections is there any intimation of failure of general business to maintain or expand its scope, and then for specific causes such as the coal strike.

The money market in a great part of the country, save for some higher time rates in New York, is now on a flat and firm 4 per cent basis—the level maintained during most of the war period.

One influence which was predominant during the war era is now becoming distinctly subordinate in extent of its effect. That is the financing of the government. That is, of course, a matter of comparative standards, since, as Secretary Glass remarks, in his annual report, the public expenditures are still extraordinarily high from normal viewpoints, and taxes—with occasional anticipation thereof by certificates—must also remain high for some time. But the figures of Treasury absorption and expenditure are much smaller than some months ago.

As a result of government financing, the Bank of England's loans to the government and its deposits increased about \$350,000,000, with the result that despite \$19,500,000 gold expansion, the reserve ratio dropped from 141.3 per cent to 124 per cent, the lowest on record with one exception. The Bank of Germany now reports gold holdings of just over 1,000,000,000 marks, compared with 2,550,000,000, the high mark just before the armistice, while note circulation is at a new high at \$7,237,000,000, compared with \$4,476,000,000 a year ago, and \$472,000,000 at the beginning of the war.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Car & Fy	127 1/2	127 3/4	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am Inter Corp	110	110 1/4	109 3/4	110
Am Loco	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Smelters	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Sugar	137 1/2	137 3/4	137 1/2	137 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Woolen	127 1/2	127 3/4	127 1/2	127 1/2
Anacosta	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2	54 1/2
Atchafalpa	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Atchafalpa	137 1/2	137 3/4	137 1/2	137 1/2
Cent Leasing	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Atchafalpa	137 1/2	137 3/4	137 1/2	137 1/2
Bald Loco	110	110 1/4	109 3/4	110
B & O	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 1/2
Beth Steel B	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Canadian Pacific	137 1/2	137 3/4	137 1/2	137 1/2
Cent Leasing	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Chandler	119	119 1/4	118 3/4	119
Chi. M & St P	38	38 1/4	37 3/4	38
China	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 1/2
Crescent Steel	217	217 1/4	216 3/4	217
Cuba Cane	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 1/2
Ed Johnson	142	142 1/4	141 3/4	142
Fisk	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 1/2
General Motors	242 1/2	242 3/4	242 1/2	242 1/2
Goodrich	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 1/2
Int Paper	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/2	70 1/2
Inspiration	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 1/2
Int S Rubber	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 1/2
Int M Mar pld	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 1/2
Kennecott	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 1/2
Max Motor	208 1/2	208 3/4	208 1/2	208 1/2
Midvale	208 1/2	208 3/4	208 1/2	208 1/2
Mo Pacific	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
N Y Central	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/2	70 1/2
N Y N H & H	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 1/2
No Pacific	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 1/2
Pan Am Pet	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 1/2
Penn	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	83	83 1/4	82 3/4	83
Reading	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 1/2
Renn Type	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 1/2
Renn Steel	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 1/2
Royal Dut of N Y	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 1/2
Sinclair	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 1/2
So Pac	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 1/2
Standard Electric	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 1/2
Texas Co	299	299 1/4	298 3/4	299
Texas & Pacific	43	43 1/4	42 3/4	43
Trans Oil	45	45 1/4	44 3/4	45
Union Pacific	123 1/2	123 3/4	123 1/2	123 1/2
Un S Smelting	124 1/2	124 3/4	124 1/2	124 1/2
Un S Steel	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 1/2
Utah Copper	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/2	72 1/2
Westinghouse	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 1/2
Worthington	88	88 1/4	87 3/4	88
Total sales	1,032,000			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 4 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 6 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 7 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 8 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 9 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 10 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 11 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 12 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 13 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 14 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 15 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 16 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 17 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 18 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 19 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 20 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 21 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 22 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 23 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 24 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 25 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 26 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 27 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 28 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 29 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 30 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 31 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 32 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 33 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 34 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 35 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 36 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 37 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 38 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 39 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 40 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 41 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 42 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 43 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 44 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 45 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 46 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 47 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 48 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 49 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 50 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 3 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
City of Lyons 6 1/2	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 1/2
City of Marseille 6 1/2	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 1/2
City of Paris 6 1/2	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1921	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1922	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1923	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1924	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1925	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1926	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1927	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1928	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1929	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1930	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1931	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1932	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1933	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1934	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1935	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1936	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1937	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1938	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1939	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1940	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1941	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1942	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1943	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1944	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1945	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1946	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1947	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1948	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1949	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2, 1950	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2

NEW YORK CURB

	Open	High	Low	Last
Stocks	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2
Extns	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am Safety Razor	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2
Federal Oil	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2
General Asphalt	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2
General Motors	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2
Goldfield Cons	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2
Houston Oil	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2
Howe Sound	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2
Low	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2
Midwest Refine	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2
Retail Candy	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2
Salt Creek	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2
Shell Transport	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2
Texas Co new	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2
Texas Ranger	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2
United States Stm	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2
Vanadium Steel	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2
White Eagle Oil	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2
White Oil	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MODERN METHODS IN MUSIC TEACHING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The great advance in the technique of musical education is entirely due to the fact that the modern individual methods of teaching have been applied to music. In the old days, the rule-of-thumb methods of teaching were rigidly enforced, and every student was expected to learn in exactly the same way as every other. Differences of capacity, of temperament, of idiosyncrasy, were ignored, and all students were in process of being leveled up (though in many cases leveling down was the result) to the same standard of dull uniformity. By this method progress was retarded, originality stifled, and a sort of normal mediocrity attained. It might have been the avowed aim of musical culture to ignore original gifts and to achieve a regulation type of scholastic accomplishment. Whatever value a scheme of standards may have in elementary education, it is absolutely fatal when applied to the study and training for an art.

A measure of routine there must always be. The technical side of training necessarily calls for severe and unrelenting application, which would fall to the level of drudgery if it were not mitigated and made tolerable by every possible kind of encouragement and relief. Scope must be found for the exercise of originality. The appreciation of fine music should be a prominent element in the course of instruction. Above all, students must be given abundant opportunities of hearing other and better music than that which they make themselves. Only by these methods can the torch of enthusiasm be kept steadily burning, and the young musician surmount the difficulties that face him; only thus can he be set free for him the potentialities with which he is endowed.

Applying Modern Theories

In other words his work must be made interesting. Undoubtedly the new developments of educational theory have made a great change in the methods of musical education. The study of the aptitudes and characteristics of the student lies at the root of all genuine progress and individual efficiency. It is fruitless to expect a high level of attainment in a subject for which the student has neither liking nor aptitude. The aim of the teacher should be to draw out what is within rather than to drum in what is not there; to awaken dormant interest, to sharpen the edge of appreciation, to cultivate the sense of style, and to broaden the musical understanding. Unless these things are kept in view, the finer sensibilities of the student will be blunted by the mere mechanical part of his training. The true method is so to regulate the growth and development of technique that it shall go hand-in-hand with the aesthetic development of the young musician.

Youth is the period of visions and of castle-building, but it is also the period of receptivity to the highest influences. The human thirst for beauty is overmastering in the art-student of that age. To give a violin or piano student an interminable chain of studies and no pieces to learn, might quicken his fingers, but the improvement in his technique would be dearly bought.

The Essential Groundwork

The same thing is true of the theoretical side of musical training. Most students with a practical gift have an undeveloped sense of the value of harmony and the allied subjects. It is futile to make them drink copious drafts from the unloved theoretical fount to the detriment of their principal study, without making them first perceive that, without a knowledge of the laws of harmony and counterpoint, they are also unable to understand the construction of the music that they love. When they realize this, the instinct of thoroughness is aroused, and, if they have any real musical intelligence, the development of the theoretical side of music becomes a matter of absorbing interest to them and an instrument of the greatest aid in the pursuit of their chief study.

In the leading colleges of music, the authorities more and more recognize that the vast majority of their students aim ultimately at teaching rather than performing, and the need becomes more insistent to prepare them for their vocation. No doubt in the first optimistic days of their musical studies, they all look forward to public careers and have visions of resounding success on the concert platform; but early association with more gifted fellow students soon shatters this dream, and their ambition takes the more practical shape of success in the ranks of the teaching profession. Hence the need for the provision for intending teachers.

The Art of Teaching

It is a profound mistake to suppose because a musician has himself been well taught that he will therefore be a successful teacher. Experience reveals the contrary. The gifted player, or singer, too often lacks the patience and the adaptability to place himself on a level with the novice, and utterly fails to appreciate his difficulties. In other words, he has never studied the art of teaching, and, because he learned easily himself, has made no attempt to grapple with its theory. A systematic effort is thus made to interest college students in the problems of teaching, and it is found that even those who have no intention of becoming teachers themselves, benefit extremely by the new light that is thereby thrown both on the human and the musical problems; whilst to the incipient teacher the course is of incalculable advantage, because he sees from practical demonstration how best to set about the instruction

of the most varied types and grades of musical neophytes. He realizes that his first business is not so much to impart instruction to his pupil as to win his sympathy and gain his interest, and that at all costs this sympathy and interest must be permanently retained.

The private teacher, however able and accomplished, is at a great disadvantage in comparison with an institution, since he can seldom or never give more than individual instruction. If he is a pianist, his pupil can get no chance of practicing the concertos with an orchestra; and they are fortunate if they get any opportunity of chamber practice in sonatas, trios, and piano quartets; and in these works lies some of the richest ore in the musical mine. The tendency of the new movement is in the direction of emphasizing the value of this concerted piano music, rather than in the more brilliant and showy field of the solo composition, for the reason that it is richer in musical ideas. In the field of chamber music, it is quite impossible to provide a substitute for the necessary strings, although in the piano concerto it is possible for the private teacher to give a colorable imitation of the orchestra with the help of a second piano or the organ and thus afford his pupil some insight into the most ambitious field of pianoforte music.

Singers Must Be Musicians

What applies to the teaching of the piano students applies with equal or even greater force to the singers and the violinists. The old idea of being able to warble a few songs has happily been knocked on the head. Unless the singer is musician enough to sing in trios and quartets and to come in at the right time when singing with orchestra, he is of no use to a concert-giver. The old piano accompaniment, with its unfeeling help from the man at the keyboard, is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. Singers, like all other musical aspirants, have to become musicians first and vocalists afterward. To this end the modern practice is to train their ears, to teach them how to modulate into different keys, and how to cultivate a sense of rhythm, which in singers is often very defective, by properly coordinated movements in syncope and other irregularities.

In all these different musical faculties, the training of the intelligence must keep pace with the training of the hands. Everything that tends to broaden the outlook and quicken the sympathies should be encouraged. Only the second-rate and the inferior should be barred. Thought takes its color from what it feeds on. Ragtime melodies and comic songs, except for purposes of amusement, should be anathema to the budding musician. One of the most promising of the new features in musical training is the recent attempt to interest students in the study of the fine arts generally—of painting and poetry in particular. All the fine arts are like music in respect to this, that they have their roots in a common origin, which may be described as a desire to enhance and enrich the amenities of civilized life.

AMERICAN WRITERS FOR THE ORGAN

Edward Shippen Barnes

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Of the American composers for organ whose works show conspicuous modern tendencies, three names will readily occur to one familiar with contemporary organ literature as prominently identified with the modern movement. They are Roy Spaulding Stoughton of Worcester, Massachusetts, and Edward Shippen Barnes of New York, both native Americans; and Pietro Yon, a Piedmontese by birth, but since 1907 organist at St. Francis-Xavier's in New York and therefore an American by adoption and by environment during the years of his greatest productivity as composer. Mr. Barnes has written wholly along lines of absolute music, while Mr. Yon's inspiration has adapted itself alike to the formal mold of the sonata and to freer forms of program music. Mr. Stoughton's contribution has been largely in the lighter or poetic vein—pictures in tone.

It is the purpose of this series of articles to take up each of these composers in turn, in order to determine, if possible, what each is contributing to the experiment in modernism that is being performed so generally in the world's laboratory of musical composition. It is not the writer's intention to give a technical analysis of their works. On the contrary, the treatment will be impressionistic, in the hope that thereby, through elimination of detail, the relative value of each composer in the world-at-large of music may be more clearly perceived.

French Tendencies

Mr. Barnes is still a young man. He is a product of Yale University and of the Schola Cantorum in Paris. In composition he reflects the influence of Horatio Parker of Yale, but the Parker training is more evident in the form of Mr. Barnes' work than in its substance, which shows strong French leanings. In fact, he may be said to be the leading exponent among American organ composers of the French school as represented by Dindy and Vierne, both of whom were his instructors in Paris. If proof were needed of the sanity of Mr. Barnes' development, it would be afforded by his frank reliance upon the style of his masters. In the storm and stress period of the development of a style of his own he cannot drift upon the rocks of license while he trusts to this anchor cast to windward. Mr. Barnes' published compositions include anthems and sacred songs; a cantata; a fantasia for chorus and

organ; an organ symphony, op. 18; two organ suites, op. 23 and 25; and a "Solemn Prelude" for organ, op. 24. Mr. Barnes is himself a competent organist, a fellow of the American Guild of Organists, and organist in a prominent New York church.

The keynote of Mr. Barnes' writing is seriousness. He takes himself and music very seriously. Conscientious to a fault, his composition is true to his own high ideals. His music seldom functions on the emotional plane of consciousness; it is not picture music. It did not have its birth in a conception and it does not suggest it to the player or to the listener. It functions almost wholly on the mental plane. It is absolute, almost abstract music. As such it makes no bid for immediate popularity; but, on the other hand, it promises a deeper sort of satisfaction to the student who is willing to exercise both patience and perseverance and study it until he has raised himself to its level and grown to understand its message.

Mr. Barnes has high ideals of beauty, but his is a beauty of purity, not one of sensuous charm. There are few passages in modern organ music more ideally beautiful than the second theme of his "Solemn Prelude," the opening and closing pages of his symphonic andante, or portions of the "Meditation" from his "Petite Suite." But it is the chaste, impersonal beauty of the Greek statue, without hint of voluptuousness. It is the beauty that brings involuntary tears to one's eyes, a beauty trenchantly incisive.

Strength a Characteristic

Another characteristic of the Barnes compositions is strength; and masculine strength wedded to feminine beauty is always a happy blending of qualities. His strength is not synonymous with brilliancy, for there is much brilliant writing that is basically weak and Mr. Barnes' writing is never weak. His strength is rather almost synonymous with seriousness. Much music that, like his, studiously avoids the emotional, substitutes mere formal correctness for strength. Every organist will recall anthems and organ compositions that belong in this class. Mr. Barnes' strength is more deeply rooted. His music is strong because it has a message to deliver, because it deals with reality; and because, in addition, he possesses a technique adequate to the task of delivering the message. One may think thoughts as lofty as the heavens; but if he cannot put them into language he is powerless to communicate them to others. Harmony, counterpoint, form—these are the elements of musical language, and of these Mr. Barnes has acquired a considerable mastery. His is the strength both of thought and of language.

Mr. Barnes' compositions are modern in tendency, but just wherein lies their modernism it is not altogether easy to say. He uses freely the 12-note scale, but its use is not habitual with him. He does not put them into language he is powerless to communicate them to others. Harmony, counterpoint, form—these are the elements of musical language, and of these Mr. Barnes has acquired a considerable mastery. His is the strength both of thought and of language.

His Individuality

Mr. Barnes' French leanings, like his modernism, are more matters of general impression than of definite detail. The toccata of the organ symphony is frankly French; and such movements as the symphonic scherzo, the pastorella and parts of the finale of the "Petite Suite," and possibly the finale of the second suite, have a French flavor. But there are other movements—notably the big allegro and the andante of the organ symphony, and the "Solemn Prelude"—that are neither French nor American. They are Barnes, and they are music, strong, beautiful music that cannot be confined within limitations of nationality or school.

His weaknesses? Undoubtedly he has them, but they are not serious blemishes on the finish of the whole. In truth, one retains the impression of but a single real weakness, and even that is rather the slight absence of a virtue than a vice in itself. If Mr. Barnes may be said musically to have a dominating passion, it is for development; and because it is a passion he yields sometimes to the temptation to over-develop. The prelude of the second suite, four pages in length, is a development of a theme that is too slight to warrant so lengthy treatment. This movement is the only one of the dozen or more in his principal organ works that may be open to the criticism of tediousness. Again in the development of his symphonic allegro, while the musical material has been overworked, it must be acknowledged that its adaptation to the organ would have been happier if it had been made shorter. It would be a delight to listen to the movement scored for orchestra; but on most organs—indeed, on all but the very largest, containing a multiplicity of combination pistons—it would be a mechanical impossibility to obtain quickly the constant variety of tone-color (so easily procured in the orchestra) that is always necessary to sustain the interest of the listener in multitudinous thematic repetitions. This fault, if it be a fault,

is hardly more than a possible error in judgment.

Mr. Barnes' music demands study and manual and pedal dexterity. But it amply repays the student for the time and effort expended. It is the sort of music that should be used more and more in the church service as well as in the concert hall. It is impossible not to feel that Mr. Barnes is one of the few young organ composers whose future is well worth following.

TRAINING OF THE ENGLISH SINGER

By The Christian Science Monitor specialty music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Interest has been attracted to the question of the best school of training for vocalists, owing to a letter in The Manchester Guardian by Mr. Tom Burke, the young Englishman who has appeared with such marked success in Italian opera. Mr. Burke, himself a Lancashire man as well as a product of Italian training, is desirous that other Lancashire vocalists should have the same opportunities that "chance gave to him."

With this object in view he makes the very generous offer to be responsible for £5000 if the public of Lancashire will subscribe another £5000; the idea being that this sum will yield enough to send one singing student each year to Italy for three years and to pay the entire cost of lessons and maintenance.

Whether Mr. Burke, in his well-meant offer, has rightly estimated the total cost may be open to doubt, but his scheme on the educational side has evidently been well thought of. He says the studies would be directed from Lancashire so as to insure that the students were benefiting from their training and to see that the masters giving the training were the best that could be obtained. It is not easy to see how the studies could be directed from Lancashire, but some oversight might be possible if Mr. Burke's definite recommendation of individual singing masters were to be approved.

He proposes that each student should go for a first year to Ernesto Colli of Milan, for a second to Martino of Rome, and for a third to Fernando de Lucia of Naples, "the greatest teacher of classic singing in Europe." Mr. Burke feels so certain of his ground as to affirm that in three years under these masters, the sort of students he has in view would be fine and finished artists, capable of appearing in the company of the greatest "talent" in the world.

Lancashire Singers

His idea is that the candidates for these scholarships should be Lancashire singers—because Lancashire, his native county, is full of promise and remarkable for musical gifts—and that the voice trials should take place in public, so that any suspicion of influence should be eliminated.

There is no question that at the present time there is a scarcity of singers of the first rank, but is Mr. Burke right in inferring that this is due to the lack of the right kind of training? Cannot the right kind of training be found nearer home? In all probability as many singers today as at any previous time do go to Italy. The idea of founding scholarships open to public competition is an excellent one, and cannot be too warmly recommended, because musical gifts and good voices are frequently found amongst the poorer classes of the community, especially in the case with the industrial population of Lancashire.

No one with any knowledge of the subject would attempt to deny that most of the greatest singers of the past have been trained in Italy, or that the Italian method of singing is the best. Italy was the home of singing, as of most of the other arts. It was also the home of violin-playing, but no one would go so far as to send an English violinist to Italy for his training at the present day. The truth is that the highly accomplished method of training the voice, perfected by Porpora and his immediate disciples, has become widely diffused, and the Italian method may be acquired in England, or France, or Belgium, with probably as much purity as in its native Italy. All that is needed is the great teacher wherever he may be found.

Why Go to Italy?

Mr. Burke speaks of the "potential Melba of tomorrow." Melba is a case in point. Undoubtedly she is an outstanding example of the Italian method of training, but was she not trained in Paris under Marchesi the elder? Jenny Lind also, the greatest of women singers, was trained in the Italian method by Manuel Garcia, but in Paris, not in Italy. Adeline Patti is yet another example. Of pure Italian descent, she was born in Spain, and at the age of three transported to America, where she was trained by her half-brother in the Italian method of singing. Much of this training was received before she was 16 years old, for at that age she made her first appearance on the operatic stage as Lucia in Donizetti's opera in New York. It has been recorded of Patti that her voice gained its extraordinary flexibility because she made the fugues of Bach her daily vocal exercise, and this certainly is not a practice common to the Italian method of teaching singing.

musical intelligence. Then, too, there are strong grounds of objection to sending young men or maidens to Italy to commence their musical education. Mr. Edmondstone Duncan, the well-known song-writer and composer, has written in support of Mr. Burke's scheme, but he adds, "If a suggestion may be made, why not make use of existing machinery to carry it out?" The Royal Manchester College of Music would seem to provide the necessary organization for doing that. It would provide a nucleus of student-material. Here the natural trial ground is at once in evidence. The college has won the confidence of musical folk throughout the country, and supposing Mr. Burke were to place his scheme under its protection, he would find numerous friends who would support him with weighty influence. Why not let the educational groundwork be undertaken in England? It seems going out of one's way to send students on an expensive journey to Italy for that very education which is within easy reach."

The Advantages of Italy

This would appear to be a practical and common-sense way of insuring that the scholarships were awarded to well-qualified, gifted, and industrious candidates, who have already proved their quality and shown their ability to profit by continued training under the influence of Italian skies. For there is indubitably a special quality in the atmosphere of Italy which, apart altogether from the teaching of singing, has a most uplifting effect upon the student of art.

One other point makes the writer look askance at the proposal. Mr. Burke has himself been singing in Italian opera during the Covent Garden season. Since the close of that season, he has been singing at popular concerts in the leading cities of the provinces. His selections at Manchester and Liverpool, where his full, rich voice and fine style were greatly admired, were confined to airs from the Italian operas exclusively. It has been pointed out that if studying in Italy means that he is going to devote himself to exploiting popular Italian opera on the English concert stage, Mr. Burke cannot be surprised if the British public do not see eye-to-eye with him in this matter. If Britain has no very imposing school of national opera, at least it possesses a fine repository of native songs and ballads, which were good enough for Reeves and Lloyd and Maas.

THE OPERA COMIQUE SEASON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Opéra Comique has always been the theater of important musical manifestations. The works heard there for the first time during the last 20 years are some of the most interesting and worthwhile productions of French lyrical art. Now that the war is ended it is felt that all the effort of France must tend to preserve that supremacy which it has long possessed.

The merited prestige of Mr. Albert Carré is well known; it is he who has realized so many lyrical masterpieces at the Opéra Comique during the years of the war. He himself is a great director and a remarkable stage manager, and he has as collaborators and co-directors, the Isola brothers, who are renowned for their brilliant administrative capacities. The conductor of the orchestra is the well-known and much-appreciated Mr. André Messager, a man who has a large part in the French musical renaissance and in the glory of the Opéra Comique. Among the most celebrated of the singers are Mesdames Marguerite Carré, Raymonde Viscouti, Alice Ravreau, and Messrs. Vanni Marcoux and Jean Périer.

The program for the subscription nights is very eclectic, and varied musical tendencies will be represented. The season opens with "Gismonda," the drama which Messrs. Cain and Payen have drawn from the fine work of Victorien Sardou. The music is by Mr. Henri Février. The creators of this work are Miss Fanny Nelly and Messrs. Fontaine and Albers.

The first theatrical work of Mr. Levallois, first Grand Prix de Rome, will appear. He has written a score full of fancy on the amusing libretto which Mr. Georges Duquou has taken from "La Révolte de la Reine Pédaque" of Anatole France. The cast will include Messrs. Jean Périer, Vieulle, Allard, Marny, and Tirmont, and Mesdames Davelli and Favart.

Mr. Silvio Lazzari has written a score for the Opéra Comique called "Le Sauteriot," in which Miss Alice Ravreau will create one of the principal roles. On the other hand, Mr. Moret has given an ardent musical atmosphere to Alfred de Musset's "Lorenzaccio," in which Mr. Vanni Marcoux will create the romantic hero, "Caprice de Roi," libretto by Messrs. Armand d'Artois and Léonce de Larmendie, music by Mr. Paul Pügel, will be followed by "Oiseau Bleu," the delicate and touching masterpiece of Maurice Maeterlinck, for which Mr. Albert Wolff has, it is said, written a very beautiful score.

It is known that a great success for the Opéra Comique has been obtained. The Opéra Comique will witness this success by giving "Casi fan tutte" of Mozart, which has never been sung in France in its original version. This version has been made by Mr. Jean Chantavoine, after a translation of Mr. Durville. The interpreters will be the same as in the "Noces de Figaro"; Misses Vallandri, Edmée Favart, and Riffa Clampi, with Messrs. Vieulle, Cazette and Bauge. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. André Messager.

The Opéra Comique will also give "La Basoche," by Mr. Messager, which

has not been played for several years, and the new interpretation of which will be particularly attractive.

Finally, "Pelléas et Mélisande," by Claude Debussy; "Pénélope," by Gabriel Fauré; "Ariane et Barbe Bleue," by Paul Dukas, and "La Lépreuse," by Silvio Lazzari, will again be seen.

Later in the season "Conchita"—music by Zandonati—and "Dans l'Ombre de la Cathédrale," by Maurice Léna, after Blasco Ibañez, with music by Georges Hùe, will be presented for the first time. Several one-act pieces are also inscribed on the program of the season: "Masques et Bergamasques," by René Fauchais, music by Gabriel Fauré; "Nais Micoulin," by Alfred Bruneau; "La Griffe," by J. Sartène, music by F. Fourdrain; "Les Uns et les Autres," by Paul Verlaque, music by Max d'Ollone; "Fra Angelico," by Nillmacher; "Menaouda," by Mr. Elzéar, music by Mr. Ratzel, and "Dame Libellule," by Blair Fairchild.

MR. MOISEWITSCH PLAYS IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

Benno Moiseiwitsch, pianist, first appeared in the United States in recital, Carnegie Hall, New York, afternoon of November 23, 1919. The program: Bach, chromatic fantasy and fugue, Liszt, sonata in B minor; Schumann, "Carnaval"; Brahms, intermezzo in A major and variations on a theme by Paganini; Chopin, ballade in F sharp, cantata polonaise, No. 5, and scherzo in B minor.

NEW YORK, New York.—Mr. Moiseiwitsch, in attempting the acquaintance of the public here, presented a program which most listeners, perhaps, would call conservative, but which certain frank ones might go so far as to call stale. In placing before his Carnegie Hall audience the much-pounded chromatic fantasy and fugue, the much-finger-sweet B minor sonata and the much-pedaled "Carnaval," he may, indeed, have acted upon his own initiative, if that word applies to one who does the sort of thing his predecessors, time out of mind, have done. But again, what seems likely, he may have acted upon the advice of those who are directing his concerts; for it is well known that the aggregation of managers, instrument manufacturers, and other persons under whose auspices pianists travel the concert circuits of the world desire, nothing so much as to see matters put through according to standard.

The trouble is, no doubt, that Mr. Moiseiwitsch and his fellow-artists are devoted to an instrument that is at once vastly ponderable and richly marketable. Now a singer, to mention a performer in another line, may sing what he wishes, for his voice is his own; a violinist, too, may select any music suitable to his mood, for he plays on an instrument which can be carried about in a leather case, and which, moreover, having been built by some artificer of two centuries or so ago, is non-commercial; whereas a pianist must do what all other pianists do, because, perforce, he plays on something that for weight amounts to a piece of ordnance, and on something, more significant still, that is the product of a going factory and that his performance may be supposed to help sell.

But whether the new pianist chose his program according to the dictates of temperament or those of expediency, he played it in his own way. If he presented Bach, Liszt and Schumann compositions which others have presented a good deal of late, he brought a talent of his own to the performance of them. He is a man whom Americans will want to hear, because he comes with a style quite his own. Hands of such suppleness, and arms of such free, high stroke have not in a long while been seen here, if seeing has anything to do with the case. Tone more clear and sparkling, execution more precise and fleet, and phrasing more delicately varied than his have scarcely ever, perhaps, been heard. But that is not saying anything about interpretation. The playing of Mr. Moiseiwitsch seems to indicate that an artist can give an entirely novel scheme of sound to a composition, without lifting the thought in the slightest beyond the mark where others have raised it. The B minor sonata, under his hands, had a far stronger melodic contour and a brighter harmonic coloring than it has had under the hands of many players who could be named. And yet no fresh or hitherto unimagined message concerning Liszt transpired from the performance. It is almost as though the performer regarded his part of the job done when he set forth Bach's, Liszt's, and Schumann's works in their complete rhetorical unfoldment from phrase to sentence, sentence to paragraph, paragraph to chapter and chapter to book. "There, my listeners," he might have said, "are the parts, and there is the whole. Now make out the meaning of it all for yourselves."

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"BOUDOUR," A BALLET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"Boudour," a ballet pantomime by Felix Borowski as to its music, and Andreas Pavley and Serge Oukrainsky as to its story, came to its first performance by the dancing ensemble of the Chicago Grand Opera Company this last week. That the première may be chronicled a great success is proved clearly by the fact that there was a "capacity" audience in the huge Auditorium, that audience stayed till well along toward midnight (there had been a "Bohème" performance before it) to applaud the composer and his associates, and that talk as to the unusual occurrence is still unabated.

"Boudour" had a striking feature, also, in its pictures, the work of Norman-Bel Geddes. Altogether, the novelty was an extraordinary product of Chicago's art colony, for it met the traditions of the erstwhile Russian ballet ensembles on their own territory, and surpassed many of their efforts.

What caught the attention first, of course, was Mr. Borowski's orchestral eloquence. Now, in his composition, there have been always two traits of prominence—the temperamental suavity of the Slav, and the frankness of the Anglo-Saxon. In his scores, there have been two other traits, which might be characterized as an opulence of musical "color," and as a certain nicety of phrase and rhythm.

It is to the influence of these two traits that "Boudour's" musical creator owes the quick appeal of his score. There is greater suggestion of oriental feeling than there is attempt to denominate the clamorous eloquence, of that feeling; coupled with this carefully thought-out repression to the needs of the stage, is the directness of Mr. Borowski's melody writing and his deep, rich color scheme. The result is that the score does what all such scores should do—it becomes the translation of the action, the story, the picture, even, into tone-poetry, notable by itself, and yet wedded inseparably to the rest of the ensemble.

Like the pictures, this music went straightway to its mark, and the audience's appreciation was instant and continued. This, the first time a resident composer has attempted what is still to us an exotic art, is the most significant experiment made by the local opera. And it is fortunate that Mr. Borowski was the composer first put to the test.

Of the dancing, only words of praise must be written. Messrs. Pavley and Oukrainsky, famous for their successes with various Russian organizations, have not surpassed previously their efforts on this occasion. The young American girls they have trained, the Misses Lloyd, the two Arnolds, and others whose names raise question of race (the Misses Ludmilla, Ledova, Nemeroff, and Sher-mont) were an astonishing revelation of grace, imagination, mere physical virtuosity, and technical skill.

The stage was set in large, simple lines, and the lighting in the same manner. Therefore, the story of the Caliph's favorite wife's distraction, among the men of her court, the Caliph's triumphant return, and the jealousy his fancies aroused, betrayal of plot, poison, and its encyclopedic consequences, stood out with the cruel charm of oriental ballet, and against a background of scenery and pantomime enticing to the eye.

A fortunate collaboration, this "Boudour" in the persons of its creators, Messrs. Borowski, Pavley, Oukrainsky, and Geddes.

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Winter Song

All through the oak-wood
Rooks fly and call;
Fast down the rustling boughs
Brown acorns fall.

What though December dawn?
Robins will sing;
Over the rimy lawn
Starlings clap wing.

Starlings of speckled coat,
Whimsical song,
Where the old windfalls lie
Gossip and throng.

Wren on the apple-bough,
Sweet-voiced and shrill,
Clear your crescendos rise,
Thrill upon thrill.

Though spring be far away,
Fair summer lost,
Hail to the minstrel who
Sings in the frost!

—Rosamund Marriot Watson.

Crossing the Euphrates

"Ever since we had left Aintab the path had been falling insensibly toward a purple hollow, far seen in the east. Beyond it interminable brown uplands rolled to the horizon, and all about stretched stony scrub," D. G. Hogarth writes in "A Wandering Scholar in the Levant." "Anxiously we looked for a glint of water to left or right of before, for between us and those brown slopes ran the fourth river of Paradise; but up to midday and for two hours after noon the arid monotony continued unrelieved. The track seemed to have ceased to fall and even to be taking an upward cast again, when lo! the table-land broke abruptly, as if cut with a giant's hatchet; a sliding arc of brown water gleamed a thousand feet below us—Euphrates at last!

"As we scrambled down the cliff a mighty roar rose up to meet us. The great river was in spate, sweeping round a majestic curve from the north and vanishing on a contrary curve to the south, a fuller, broader Rhine, rushing six miles an hour between towering banks which had weathered to fantastic pinnacles, and displaying a hundred meters' breadth of turbid flood, boiling in mid-stream over sunken rocks. It is no child's play to cross it at any season, and least of all when the snows are coming down; but cross we must if we were to go north, for on the right bank we should encounter presently a great tributary, unfordable, and without ferry or bridge.

"A single boat of strange build was moored to the bank opposite, beneath the gardens of a little white town, built terrace-wise up the precipice. We hobbled lustily, and leisurely, one by one, a crew mustered. The boat was manned, shoved off, and whirled away inconspicuously out of our sight

down the seething current. Evidently no more would be seen of her for an hour or more, and we lunched at leisure until a knot of bare-legged Kurds hove in sight laboring at a rope's end, and we were bidden follow still half a mile upstream. The boat was a primitive craft, nearly flat-bottomed, and very broad in the beam, her planks nailed clinkerwise on a spare framework, abhorrent of any symmetry of shape or disposition. Square low bows admitted of the embarkation of horses, and her stern ended in a high poop and antediluvian rudder, which projected far into the stream its monstrous fish-tail. No instruments of propulsion were visible except two poles, assuredly not for purposes of punting in so deep a river. "As the tub took in her load she began to leak ominously, but the crew made little of it, plugged a seam here and there with the end of a turban-cloth, and advised us to stand as high as we could. Now we were ready! Two men seized the poles and two more the tiller, the shoreman paid out the rope, everybody shouted, and away we swung downstream, the leakage swishing across and across the horses' hoofs. The bowmen lugged frantically at their bladeless poles, using them as oars and obviously with effect; the men at the rudder worked its tail from side to side like a stern-oar, yelling all the while. . . . Round came the tiller and down ducked our heads, or they would have been broken, and we had to hang on the gunwale like bats, our toes drawn up out of reach of the plunging hoofs. . . . Before we had collected ourselves to think about danger we were spinning in a back eddy and brought up with a bump against the Mesopotamian shore."

The Problematical Use of Critics

"I would have my fellow critics consider what they are really in the world for," once mused William Dean Howells. "It is not, apparently, for a great deal, because their only excuse for being is that somebody else has been. The critic exists because the author first existed. If books failed to appear, the critic must disappear, like the poor aphid or the lowly caterpillar in the absence of vegetation. These insects may suppose that they have something to do with the creation of vegetation; and the critic may suppose that he has something to do with the creation of literature; but a very little reasoning ought to convince alike aphids, caterpillars, and critics that they are mistaken. The critic—to drop the others—must perceive, if he will question himself more carefully, that his office is mainly to ascertain facts and traits of literature, not to invent or denounce them; to report, not to create.

"It is so much easier to say that you like this or dislike that, than to tell why one thing is or where another thing comes from, that many flourishing critics will have to go out of business altogether if the more scientific method comes in, for then the critic will have to know his own mind, which is often a narrow field.

"The history of all literature shows that even with the youngest and weakest author criticism is quite powerless against his will to do his own work in his own way; and if this is the case in the green world, how much more in the dry! . . . Every literary movement has been violently opposed at the start, and yet never stayed in the least, or arrested by criticism; every author has been condemned for his virtues, but in no wise changed by it. In the beginning he reads the critics; but presently perceiving that he alone makes or mars himself, and that they have no instruction for him, he mostly leaves off reading them, though he is always glad of their kindness and grieved by their harshness when he chances upon it. This, I believe, is the general experience, modified, of course, by exceptions.

"Then, are we critics of no use in the world? I should not like to think that; though I am not ready to define our use. More than one sober thinker is inclining to suspect that aesthetically or specifically we are of no use, and that we are only useful historically; that we may register laws, but not enact them. I am not quite prepared to admit that aesthetic criticism is useless, though in view of its utility in any given instance it is hard to deny that it is so. It certainly seems as useless against a book that strikes the popular fancy, and prospers on in spite of condemnation of the best critics, as it is against a book which does not generally please, and which no critical favor can make acceptable.

"Perhaps criticism has a cumulative and final effect; perhaps it does some good we do not know of. It apparently does not affect the author directly, but it may reach him through the reader. It may in some cases enlarge or diminish his audience for a while, until he has thoroughly measured and tested his own powers. If criticism is to affect literature at all, it must be through the writers who have newly left the starting-point, and are reasonably uncertain of the race, not with those who have won it again and again in their own way. I doubt if it can do more than that; but if it can do that I will admit that it may be the tool of adversity, ugly and venomous, from whose unpleasant brow he is to snatch the precious jewel of lasting fame.

"I employ this figure in all humility, and I conjure our fraternity to ask themselves, without rancor or offense, whether I am right or not. In this quest let us get together all the modesty and candor and impartiality we can; for if we should happen to discover a good reason for continuing to exist, these qualities will be of more use to us than any others in examining the work of people who really produce something."



"Strolling Musicians," from the etching by Rembrandt, collection of the British Museum

Conceived in Light and Shade

What Ruskin has said concerning an artist's work is invariably interesting, and although he was by no means an enthusiastic admirer of Rembrandt he recognized and loved Rembrandt's great effort after exactitude, his passionate desire to be parallel with nature, and, as he expresses it, to "imitate her contrasts." He says in "Modern Painters" that Rembrandt generally chose subjects in which the real colors were very nearly imitable—as single heads with dark backgrounds, in which nature's highest light was little above his own—and in this way his picture became nearly an absolute truth.

Sincerity is one of the first characteristics of great art, so if it were possible for art to give all the truths of nature, Ruskin feels that art ought to do it. But this is not possible. "Choice," he said, "must always be made of some facts which can be represented, from among others which must be passed by in silence, or even, in some respects, misrepresented. The inferior artist chooses unimportant and scattered truths; the great artist chooses the most necessary first, and afterward the most consistent with these, so as to obtain the greatest possible and most harmonious sum. For instance, Rembrandt always chooses to represent the exact force with which the light on the most illumined part of an object is opposed to its obscurer portions. In order to obtain this, in most cases, not very important truth, he sacrifices the light and color of five-sixths of his picture; and the expression of every character of objects which depends on tenderness of shape or tint. But he obtains his single truth, and what picturesque and forcible expression is dependent upon it, with magnificent skill and subtlety."

Again, of Rembrandt's etchings, Ruskin tells us that "many of Rembrandt's etchings are merely in line, but it may be observed that the subject is universally conceived in light and shade, and that the lines are either merely guides in the arrangement, or an exquisite indication of the key-notes of shade, on which the after system of it is to be based—portions of fragmentary finish, showing the completeness of the conception."

A Dweller in the South Seas

"I was introduced to Monsieur François Grelet, a Swiss," writes Frederick O'Brien in "White Shadows in the South Seas," "who had lived here for more than twenty years, and who during that time had never been farther away than a few miles. Not even Tahiti had drawn him to it. Since he arrived, at the age of twenty-four years, he had dwelt contentedly in Omoa.

"After we had chatted for a few moments he invited me to be his guest, so I became a resident of Omoa until such time as chance should give me passage to my own island.

"Twenty years before my host had planted the trees that embowered his home. With the Swiss farmer's love of order, he had neglected nothing to make neat, as nature had made beautiful, his surroundings.

"I learned agriculture and dairying on my father's farm in Switzerland," said Grelet. "At school I learned

more of their theory, and when I had seen the gay cities of Europe, I went to the New World to live. I was first at Pecos City, New Mexico, where I had several hundred acres of government land. I brought grape-vines from Fresno, in California, but the water was insufficient for the sterile soil, and I was forced to give up my land. From San Francisco I sailed on the brig Galilee for Tahiti. I have never finished the journey, for when the brig arrived at Tai-o-hae I left her and installed myself on the Eunice, a small trading-schooner, and for a year I remained aboard her, visiting all the islands of the Marquesas and becoming so attached to them that I bought land and settled down here."

"Grelet looked about him and smiled.

"It isn't bad, hein?"

"It was not. From the little cove where his boat-house stood a road swept windingly to his house through a garden of luxuriant verdure. Mango and limes, breadfruit and coconut, pomme de Cythere, orange and papayas, banana and alligator-pear, candlenut and chestnut, mulberry, and sandalwood, too, the bastard ebony, and rosewood, the rose-apple with purple tasseled flowers and delicious fruit, the pistachio and the badamier, scores of shrubs and bushes and magnificent tree-ferns, all on a tangled sward of white spider-lilies, great, sweet-smelling plants, an acre of them, and with them other ferns of many kinds, and mosses, the nodding taro leaves and the ti, the leaves which the Fatu-hivans make into girdles and wreaths; all grew luxuriantly, friendly neighbors to the Swiss, set there by him or volunteering for service in the generous way of the tropics.

"The lilies, oranges, and pandanus trees yielded food for the bees, whose thatched homes stood thick on the hillside above the house. Grelet was a skilled apiarist, and replenished his melliferous flocks by wild swarms enticed from the forests. The honey he strained and bottled, and it was sought of him by messengers from all the islands.

"Orchard and garden beyond the house gave Valencia and Mandarin oranges, lemons, figs, Guinea cherries, pineapples, Barbadoes cherries, sugar-cane, sweet-potatoes, water-melons, cantaloupes, Chile peppers, and pumpkins. Watercress came fresh from the river."

"Cows and goats browsed about the garden. . . . No king could fare more royally than this Swiss, who during twenty years had never left the forgotten little island of Fatu-hiva.

"His house, set in this bower of greenery, of flowers and perfumes, was airy and neat, whitewashed both inside and out, with a broad veranda painted black. Two bedrooms, a store-room in which he sold his merchandise, and a workshop, sufficed for all his needs. The veranda was living-room and dining-room; raised ten feet from the earth on breadfruit-tree pillars placed on stone, it provided a roof for his forge, for his saddle-and-bridle room, and for the small kitchen."

"Grelet had innumerable books in French and German, all the great authors old and modern; he took the important reviews of Germany and France, and several newspapers. He knew much more than I of history past and present, of the happenings in the great world, art and music and invention, finances and politics. He could name the cabinets of Europe, the

characters and records of their members, or discuss the quality of Caruso's voice as compared with Jean de Reszke's, though he had heard neither Twenty-two years ago he had left everything called civilization; he had never been out of the Marquesas since that time; he lived in a lonely valley in which there was no other man of his tastes and education, and he was content."

Early Printing at Venice

Venice, the second city in Italy to receive the printing press, was, during the second half of the fifteenth century, the chief and most important emporium of typographical productions. From 1469, the year in which printing was introduced, up to the end of the century more than two hundred presses were at work in the city, and the volumes which were issued from them must have exceeded a million.

But what renders the Venetian typography of that time most noteworthy and glorious is the quality of its productions. The characters used by the printers of the first decade after the introduction of printing: John and Windelin of Speyer, Nicholas Jensen, Christopher Valdarfer, John de Colonia, John Manthen of Gerretzhem, Philippus Petri and Erhard Ratdolt, are such models of regularity and elegance that later printers may indeed have been able to imitate but never to surpass them, and in those early works the other constituent parts of the book, the excellence of the paper, the symmetrical composition and justification of the text, the broadness of the margins and the clear and uniform impression, correspond to the beauty of the type. And, further, the books were ornamented with foliated initials, ornaments and borders, and lastly with vignettes illustrating the text. From 1476 onwards we find that in almost all the books the initials are artistically arabesqued or foliated, and sometimes ornamented with figures or emblems. It seems as though the printers would no longer suffer their printed books to be less beautiful than those in manuscript, in which the initials are usually in gold and color.

At the same time the frontispieces, title or first pages began, to be adorned with ornaments, borders or cornices, in architectural or fantastic designs printed on a black or white ground or colored in red.

The first to use woodcuts as decorations in printed books were the afore-said Erhard Ratdolt and his partner, Bernard Picior. The Calendario del Montezogio (Johann Müller of Königsberg), 1476, has its title enclosed on three sides by a border in an admirable style; from two vases to right and left spring twisted branches with spiral foliage, which going up to the top surround a circle intended for a shield. . . . Printers' devices were also the object of artistic ornament. The mark, generally, when it was not limited to the monogram, reproduced the sign of the bookseller's shop; thus that of Bernardino Benali represents S. Jerome with the lion by his side, that of Tacuino da Tridino has S. John the Baptist with the lamb at his feet; that of Benedetto Bindoni has the archangel Raphael with Tobias; that of Nicolo d'Aristotele called Zoppino represents S. Nicholas. Very fine indeed is that of Bernardino Vercelesse, which stands in the middle of the first page of his edition of the "Enneadi del Sabellico," 1504.—From the Preface, by Carlo Castellani, to "Early Venetian Printing Illustrated."

Heaven

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is, perhaps, no one thing which the student of Christian Science remembers with greater gratitude to Mrs. Eddy than that she has taught the whole world, if it has ears to hear, that Jesus really meant what he said, when he declared, The kingdom of heaven is at hand. The kingdom of God is within you. For, as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 291 of Science and Health, "Heaven is not a locality, but a divine state of Mind in which all the manifestations of Mind are harmonious and immortal, because sin is not there and man is found having no righteousness of his own, but in possession of 'the mind of the Lord,' as the Scripture says."

Here, then, the intense practical nature of the teaching of Jesus the Christ is brought home to men, and brought home to them at the expense of all their sensuousness. The old idea of heaven as a place to which the soul of a man was to be carried after death, to abide in a condition of semi-material bliss, is in hourly danger of complete rejection; instead, men are learning that heaven is a present opportunity, but that the only way in which a man can enter it is by denying, now and utterly, his own materiality, and taking up the cross of Jesus, in the effort to walk in the footsteps of the Christ. At the same time the cross is not borne in completing a man's at-onement with Spirit, but in the hesitations, the resistance, the double-mindedness, which seem to cause the struggle. Surrendering the flesh is not an easy thing when the attempt is made to accomplish it. That is why the human mind fought so strenuously and so bitterly for the ideal of hell and eternal punishment. It realized that if matter were to be sanctified, it must also be castigated; and that it was illogical to retain a sensuous heaven and deny a sensuous hell.

In winning the kingdom of heaven, then, a man stands alone before Principle. His plea, the woman tempted me, no matter in what form it is made, and it can be made in half a million forms or more, is certain of instant and complete rejection. The entire Gospels provide a substantiation of Jesus' warning that as a man judges so shall he be judged, and that as he metes out so shall it be meted to him again. It will prove no excuse that the individual acted on the advice of some one he felt knew better than himself. Personal responsibility can never be shifted in divine Science, and least of all can mental apathy or sensuous idleness be made an excuse for shifting it. "Christian Scientists," writes Mrs. Eddy, with tremendous import, on page 442 of Science and Health, "be a law to yourselves that mental malpractice cannot harm you either when asleep or when awake." What is this mental malpractice but the wrongful suggestion of the human mind coming to the individual consciousness? It is quite impossible to say afterwards, I thought this or I thought that, some one told me, or I did not understand, in other words, the woman tempted me. Principle has no ears for such specious argument and excuse. Before the individual, the road is forever forking; the narrow way leads upwards to heaven, and is very straight, the broad way winds gently down to hell.

Fortunately, mercifully, no one need take the broad way, and eventually every one will have to take the narrow. Still it is better to take it at once, to begin to fight off the flesh, and to find oneself in the vestibule of the kingdom of heaven, which Mrs. Eddy has defined, on page 590 of Science and Health, as "The reign of harmony in divine Science; the realm of unerring, eternal, and omnipotent Mind; the atmosphere of Spirit, where Soul is supreme." Of old the Pharisees, in their materiality, made this very mistake, which Mrs. Eddy here guards against, of divorcing heaven from the experience of this plane of existence. But when they asked Christ Jesus when the kingdom of God should come, he replied to them, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: Neither shall they say, Lo here! or lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you" or, as the margin of the Revised Version permits, "in the midst of you" or "among you," thus making it perfectly clear that the kingdom of God is everywhere, and that this will become apparent to every individual in proportion as that individual determinedly sets his back to evil and to matter, and strides forward, in the footsteps of the Christ, along the narrow way to harmony which is heaven.

It is as a man does this that he begins to discover how completely heaven is precisely what Mrs. Eddy has explained it to be, on page 587 of Science and Health, "Harmony: the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul." This is a present possibility, realizable just as quickly as a man can forget his own materiality. Now there are, of course, just innumerable ways in which a beginning can be made. These ways present themselves daily and hourly, and the wise man is he who seizes every one as it presents itself, and whether he succeeds in holding to it or not at least makes the attempt. Gradually, as the days go by, a greater uniformity of success will begin to attend his efforts, and with the broadening of his

success will come a sense of calm and harmony which is nothing more nor less than that peace of God which passeth all understanding. It is impossible that the human mind should understand it, for there is no particle of good outside of the divine Mind to which Principle can appeal. It is, indeed, only as this human mind is put off, and as the real man, made in the image and likeness of God, appears, that heaven appears also.

The Marseillaise

The city slept beneath the mild moon's glance.
Her white walls gleaming through the vines of France,
And all was hushed, save where the footsteps fell,
On some high tower, of midnight sentinel.
But one still watched; no self-enclosed woes
Chased from his lids the angel of repose;
He watched, he wept, for thought of bitter years
Bowed his dark lashes, wet with burning tears;
His country's suffering and her children's shame
Streamed o'er his memory like a forest's flame;
Each treasured insult, each remembered wrong,
Rolled through his heart and kindled into song.
His taper faded; and the morning gales
Swept through the world the war-song of Marseilles! —Holmes.

One Thing

The secret of success still lies in the same old word, "drudgery." For drudgery is the doing of the one thing, one thing, one thing, long after it ceases to be amusing; and it is this "one thing I do" that gathers me together from my chaos, that concentrates me from possibilities to powers. . . . "One thing I do," said Paul; and even apart from what his one thing was, in that phrase he gave the watchword of salvation.—W. C. Gannett.

—And Love

Like a great poet, Nature produces the greatest results with the simplest means. These are simply a sun, flowers, water, and love. Of course, if the spectator be without the last, the whole will present but a pitiful appearance; and, in that case, the sun is merely so many miles in diameter, the trees are good for fuel, the flowers are classified by stamens, and the water is simply wet.—Heine.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year . . . \$9.00 Six Months . . \$4.50
Three Months . \$2.25 One Month . . 75c
Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Hurdy-Gurdy-Man

WHEN Mr. Henry de Rougemont wrote those marvelous stories of his travels in dark continents, he convinced worthy people who knew more about nowhere than himself; when Dr. Cook returned from the pole, he made his second great discovery, originally proclaimed by Martial, that it is not the man who fashions the idol who makes the god, but the man who prays to it; and, in precisely the same way, today, it is not the director of some hidden bureau of psychology who is setting the whole world by the ears, but the world's belief in the power of evil and in its priests. The director of your bureau is, after all, as Martial pointed out, only the creator of Mumbo-Jumbo, it takes the worshiper to endow the god with his powers.

Martial was a pagan, born in Spain and writing in Rome, under the smiles of Titus and Domitian. He had no knowledge whatever of the Sermon on the Mount or the philosophy of Christianity, unless he may have one day stumbled into a shop, in any of the streets round the forum, of some coppersmith or dyer, just converted to the new faith, yet he was able to estimate the powerlessness of evil, with the exception of those who, in the words of Paul, whose martyrdom most probably took place, during the early days of his arrival in the great city, had first yielded themselves his servants whom they would obey. Therefore, the student of politics, of economics, or of sociology today, with all the wealth of Christian philosophy to depend upon, has no excuse at all for maintaining that circumstances can be too strong for him. The only inevitable circumstances are those, obviously, which stand round about Principle, and such circumstances can be instinct with nothing other than harmony.

All this being so, there is nothing whatever in the universe today to depress a single person who has begun to realize all that ensues from the acceptance of the Christian axiom, of the omnipotence of good; whilst the gospel of optimism crowded by Browning into the single couplet,

God's in His heaven—
All's right with the world,

assumes a far more intelligible and convincing tone. The gospel of pessimism, which dawned in the philosophy of an earth earther, has fought desperately for its hold on the human consciousness. It was wounded unto the death on the night when the Magi watered their camels in the caravanserai at Bethlehem, but it still fights on, not because the stone-masons have continued to fashion their devils of Notre Dame, or because the Paracelsuses have dreamed dreams, and the Mesmeres discovered the animal magnetic fluid, but because, even today, the educated savage, no less than the untutored savage, insists on worshipping the mighty Mumbo-Jumbo; because, even today, the materialistic metaphysician gazes in crystals and searches for the line of life; and because, even today, the hypnotist imagines himself the hurdy-gurdy-man to whose tunes the world is dancing, whilst the dance, whether Bacchic or Corybantic, Salic, Hymeneal, or any other, is in reality the outcome of the fears and passions of the performers themselves.

This being so, the wise man can approach the tangle of difficulties which constitutes the immediate aftermath of the great war, and which has caught the whole world in its meshes, without fear and without hesitation. All that the statesman anywhere has to do is to eschew politics, in their objectionable sense, and to judge every question as it is presented to him from the standpoint of Principle. "All that the economist has to trouble himself over is the right and wrong of every problem as it comes in turn to him for solution. And, again, the only thing that the Labor leader has to take into consideration is what is fair and what is just in the multitudinous disputes submitted to him. It is quite true that all this is a counsel of perfection, and that the world has been educated to regard perfection as the unattainable. Cicero, who ought to have known better, taught men to believe that, when the world was young, and mankind has bettered his instruction. Nevertheless, in these latter days, men have begun to realize the inherent untruth of the Ciceronian maxim, and to gird up their loins for the accomplishment of the true ideal.

Even the writers of fairy tales were wiser than Cicero in the philosophy of the nursery, and, indeed, the nursery has often a far better understanding of the problem of evil than has the study. It was the doctor of divinity who invested personified evil with hoofs and horns, and let him loose, in the corridors of time, to "frighten foolish babes," to no purpose but that of promoting a fungus growth of superstition. And so, when any man is man enough to face the devil as did Dunstan, the West Saxon, with his red-hot tongs, he finds that evil is after all a bogey, as the writer of the Psalms told the whole world many centuries ago. What the world has to do, today, is to make the teaching of the Psalmist and the example of Dunstan a practical reality. And this can be achieved only in one way, though that is a very simple way, since it is an implacable determination to adhere to the Golden Rule. At first the statesman, the economist, and the Labor leader, shake their heads over this as a counsel of perfection, but as they make the attempt they find that it is actually easier to do right than to do wrong.

That discovery, of course, is the doom of the hurdy-gurdy-man. After it is once made no one wants that person's tunes, and no one will drop once into his "unwashed hand," for grinding them out. The suggestions of evil, that is to say, whether clothed in canonical curses, the temptations of the bottle, the songs of the sirens, or the dreams of Midas, will fail of effect; and, as the grinding of the hurdy-gurdy ceases, the beating of the Corybantic and the shuffling of the Bacchanalian feet will cease also. In other words men will begin to understand the superiority to evil with which an

understanding of the active force of good endows them. The comprehension and utilization of this is the preliminary to the making of what people are so fond of terming the new world. Yet all that is necessary to the molding of this new world is the application of that Truth which existed before Abraham. It is the effort to live in accordance with this Truth that the world has been for centuries waving aside as a counsel of perfection, but which it is, at last, beginning to grasp as a reasonable possibility.

The Fiesta de la Raza

IN THE Fiesta de la Raza, or Festival of the Race, which was recently celebrated throughout Spain, the Spaniard certainly had an occasion after his own heart. For some time past, a steady effort has been made, on both sides of the Atlantic, to bring about more intimate relations between the Spanish people and the peoples of Spanish descent in South America, especially in the Republic of Argentina; and it is, of course, a wholly commendable idea. To the Spaniard, however, it is much more than merely commendable. It is little less than heaven-sent. For the Fiesta de la Raza is an idea which can be celebrated at any time and to any extent. It lends itself readily to almost every conceivable kind of occasion. Processions, gala performances, mass meetings, the "homenaje" on a large scale, and the "homenaje" on a small scale are, each and all, tremendously appropriate to the celebration of the Fiesta de la Raza.

With all of these, at any rate, and many similar happenings the festival was recently celebrated. Official Madrid concentrated its efforts on the unveiling of a memorial stone, sent by the Argentine Republic, in the old university town of Alcala de Henares, the birthplace of Cervantes. A large concourse of notables went down from Madrid to Alcala. The rector of Madrid University was there; the Minister of Public Instruction was there; the Representative of the Argentine Republic was there, and many other prominent people. Tributes, eulogies, lofty sentiments, the phrase is used quite sincerely, were the order of the hour, and when the Minister of Public Instruction urged Spaniards and Americans to unite, and march together in the great work that must be accomplished, he threw open the gates, in a truly Spanish fashion, for a truly Spanish enthusiasm.

Then what happened in Alcala happened, in some form, in many other towns and villages. At Seville, the people had a great civic procession. At Cadiz, they laid the first stone of a new monument to the Marqués de Comillas, the well-known president of the Trans-Atlantic Shipping Company, whose ships enjoyed such remarkable immunity from the German submarine during the war. At Granada there was a special religious ceremony; at Salamanca, a great civil and military procession; at Alicante, a grand banquet, and so on. The only jarring note came, as might have been expected, from Barcelona. Barcelona, where the traditional customs of the Spaniard are concerned, has been quite intolerable of late. What with its Regionalist aspirations, its shocking secularism, its strikes and its most unnatural impatience, it has indeed shown itself, more than ever, the "terrible child" of Spain.

And now, right in the midst of the Fiesta de la Raza, the "Camara Oficial del Libro" of Barcelona must needs send a telegram to the Alcalde of Madrid in which the association, it is true, sympathized with the race festival, but went on to point out that something more than celebrations was needed, if the entente was to have a practical outcome. Good intentions and acts of fraternity, it declared in effect, were of little use, if commerce were so hampered by restrictions and impositions as to render trade with South America difficult, if not impossible. It may have been true, but no one but a Catalan could have said it on such an occasion. Nevertheless, it is, of course, just this practicality which Spain so sorely needs, and must indeed acquire before she can hope to take her place in the community of progressive nations.

Labor and a Labor Party

ORGANIZATION of Labor in the United States has so long and so deliberately kept itself distinct from political organization that the emergence of a Labor Party with a definite political program cannot fail to excite interest. It is not surprising, therefore, that the announcement of the formation of the Labor Party of the United States, as a result of the recent convention of radical laborists at Chicago, has attracted general attention and been freely commented upon by the press. The declaration of the new party's intention to "sweep the country" in 1920 with a presidential candidate who is as yet unnamed is, of itself, enough to start discussion, and the possibility that the organization may be able to consolidate behind it considerable groups of radicals, some from the industrial districts and others representing agriculturalist combinations, among which the Non-Partisan League is mentioned, is already being weighed by the old-line managers.

If the new party gave promise of enlisting the more conservative, and therefore the more truly Americanistic, portion of organized labor, its appearance would point to a distinctly new phase of the Labor movement in this country. It would suggest a parallelism with the British labor development, where the existence of a parliamentary Labor Party has in recent years sharply differentiated conditions there from conditions in the United States. In this country Labor has preferred to keep clear of politics, preserving its organization as exclusively industrial and leaving its vote to go to the support of whatever party and candidates might seem to promise best for Labor's interests. In the United Kingdom, however, Labor has seen fit to seek its advantage by sending its own people, the actual workers, to take a hand in legislation and administration. It has done this in the face of opposition, of course, much of which in the early days took the form of ridicule; but it has accomplished two effects that are of increasing importance both to Labor and to the country. It has injected into parliamentary activities the practical experience and knowledge of men who have themselves risen from the ranks of the workers, who know at first hand how work is done, and how workers feel and think in the midst of the doing of

it. On the other hand, Labor has trained its own representatives in the field of practical political activity, in the processes of legislation, and in the administration of government. The representatives of the Labor Party are no longer smiled at for the crudities of their efforts in previously untrodden paths; they have learned in the rough school of experience—the only school that many of them ever had, even as workers—and they can now command attention and respect in the one field as in the other. As a party, moreover, Labor has been led, perhaps inevitably, to expand the conception of class interest into a conception more all-inclusive. Its program, originally aiming at class advantage or betterment, has approached the point of aiming at the betterment of all classes. And the wider appeal has drawn supporters from a constantly widening social area. As middle class groups have been driven, by economic pressure, to think of organization, they have tended to look with interest and favor on the Labor Party aims and achievements. Thus the Labor Party has, to a degree, moved away from the class autocracy which is apt to be Labor's first gesture, and has shown a democracy fairly commensurate with the widening of its political appeal.

No such development appears to be impending from the recent Labor Party activity at Chicago. In the first place, the Chicago movement so far gives no sign of being able to win the endorsement and support of the American Federation of Labor element, and thus to symbolize any fundamental change in policy on the part of Labor with respect to the control of its special affair. In the second place, the Chicago movement gives unmistakable evidence of being separated from the American Federation of Labor element by the same nationalistic cleavage that has been discernible in the steel strike and certain other industrial disturbances of the period since the armistice. There is no guarantee that the so-called Labor Party of the United States is a real United States proposition. There is no actual indication yet, other than paper assertions, to show that this party can win and hold specific radicalistic groups, like the non-partisan farmers, than there is that the recently formed Communist Party will be able to attract and to hold the majority of Socialists. And on top of all its pretensions, there is the likelihood that the workers in this country, who are increasingly of a mind to work out the industrial problem on lines of thoroughgoing Americanism, will not immediately or ultimately throw their valued support to an aggregation which advocates the solution of American labor difficulties by methods that squint toward eastern Europe.

Tips in an Emerging World

THERE is a world of meaning in the little word that stands in English speech for what the French call a "pourboire." Perhaps, moreover, it is not for nothing that the word "tip" means not only, as a noun, a gratuity, a fee, but also, as a verb, to force somewhat out of the perpendicular. On this basis, to tip anybody is not only to offer him a little present; it is, also, to cause him to take something other than a right angle with respect to his proper responsibilities; and so we have it, clearly enough, that a tip is essentially a bribe, because the one who gives it, whether or not he appreciates his own purpose, gives it because he very generally wishes the recipient to favor him preferentially over others to whom, nevertheless, equal consideration is owing. Many givers of tips would say, perhaps, that they give not for the sake of special attention, but in order that they may secure any attention at all. Surely there are times, nowadays, when service due, nominally, to all, turns out to be the special privilege of a few. Yet, after all, this merely explains tips, it does not justify the tipping system. Tips cannot be justified, of course, in any community modeled after a pattern of honesty and fair dealing, or where, even in theory, "one man is just as good as another."

Always tips have been one thing in theory, but quite another thing in practice. Yet one wonders whether the strained economic conditions under which the old world is now swinging along are not forcing a readjustment with respect to tips, as with many other things. Are tips being given as freely and with the same jaunty air as in the days before everybody felt so keenly the high cost of living? One might imagine, with the price of food in hotels and restaurants at the present high level, that anybody who could pay for his food would have nothing left with which to fee the waiter. But of course that is only the aspect of the matter from below, as one might say, from the status of the man whose income has not risen with the general scale of prices. One is reminded that there are individuals whose incomes have doubled and trebled and quadrupled, while prices have been merely doubling. Such people have no cause to forget the waiter whenever they eat in hotels and restaurants. And perhaps such people, as a matter of fact, are the only sort who still patronize places where food is served by waiters. People whose incomes have not kept pace with the cost of living long ago left off eating in hotels and restaurants where there are waiters to be tipped. Such people are nowadays eating in "side-arm" lunch rooms, in "cafeterias," where waiters are an unknown luxury. Patrons serve themselves and one another, and the system leaves no loophole for tips. All patrons are equal before the luncheon bar.

So far as all this is readjustment, it has not changed the tipping system in any other way than superficially. Perhaps a new set of people are giving tips, but the system is the same old system. But is not this to change, in the present cycle of changes? Do Bolsheviks believe in tips? Do the Red radicals who would overthrow governments in order to do away with capitalistic privilege intend to countenance fees and gratuities as a means of currying favor? When the coal strike is past, and the mine workers have shown what they can do in the way of controlling the affairs of democracy, will a union waiter anywhere still be willing to accept a tip, if the person he serves is able to show a union card? Will workers fee employers as a means of securing jobs, or will employers bestow gratuities upon employees as a means of inducing them to do any work? It is a deal easier to ask such questions than to answer them. For,

after all, wherever a fee is given there is implied the relation of master and man. And just now, while there is a grave suspicion that the emerging world will not be altogether a world of masters, there is reasonable doubt, as well, that it will be wholly a world of men.

Notes and Comments

OLYMPIA in London has seen many wonderful exhibits, but none so interesting or unusual as the present one, in which a diver, in full equipment of copper helmet and leaden shoes, descends in twelve feet of water and answers questions over the submarine telephone. The interested spectators are never tired of watching his movements under water while the escaping air from his helmet bubbles and dances on the surface. In an adjoining glass cabinet is a representation of a mine. A man, equipped with a smoke helmet and a self-contained breathing apparatus, enters the chamber and manufactures a smoke cloud so dense that he disappears from view. This apparatus was used by the British and American armies in tunneling between the allied and enemy lines on the western front. The proverbial old lady, who was unaware of the value of this device for rescue work in mines, wanted to know, on seeing the operator disappear in the smoke, if it was for the use of pedestrians in a London fog.

THE WILD GEESSE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The wild geese fly far overhead
By the changing leaders sped
In forward flight untiring.
The wild geese fly far overhead,
And as they go, they call, and call:
"Come south, come south:
It is the fall!"

THE light-hearted Bostonian who buys peanuts, whether to feed the plump, waddling pigeons at the corner of Tremont and Park streets, or to partake of, himself, during the excitement of the Harvard-Yale game, is perhaps unaware that peanuts are the source of a commercial oil. During last August the United States imported \$805,361 worth of peanut oil in addition to the large quantity manufactured in this country; the peanut which was once despised, adds more than \$56,000,000 to the wealth of the South per annum. Peanut butter is now a well-known commodity, and the oil is used in the manufacture of margarine and other food products. The price of peanuts has risen from 40 cents per bushel to as much as \$1.25 during the last few years, and heavy imports have been made from Hongkong to meet the demand.

A VERY interesting and encouraging document is the report on the working of the Chinese Post Office for the year 1918. It is signed by the Co-Director-General, and is an eloquent testimony to what can be achieved by cooperation between Chinese and Europeans in the Republic. Civil war and the distances to be covered have not made the task of the post office easy, but in spite of everything, bandits included, it has shown vitality and a great capacity for adapting itself to a variety of circumstances.

EVEN admitting that the actual weight of the earth may perhaps be a little more or a little less, the figures arrived at by Professor Dorr, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are undoubtedly near enough for all ordinary purposes, and 6,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons is a substantial weight. Perhaps even more remarkable, however, is the achievement of the professor in weighing the planet with the help of two large lead balls suspended near two little ones and a sheet of paper on which to work out a mathematical problem with his busy pencil. One does not pretend to follow the process as the newspaper hints at it, referring casually to a force "equal to the weight of a bit of hair one-one hundred thousandth of an inch in length" as one of the factors, nor is it at all likely that the professor paused to marvel at his own ingenuity in providing scales for his purpose. But to many of his fellow-citizens the spectacle of a man weighing the earth must seem even more remarkable than the weight itself.

IT is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and so it is with the British railway strike, which has proved a blessing in disguise. After the war the government found itself possessed of great numbers of motor vehicles, and in the national emergency of the strike nearly 25,000 of these were hauling merchandise about the country. As a result, the Road Board in Britain, in order to facilitate traffic, widened roads, cut down hedges obstructing the view at cross roads, and prepared plans for new streets to divert the abnormal traffic from the constricted "bottle-necks" where jams were experienced. So the motorist will now proceed along the highways and byways of rural England in greater safety, and motor lorries, having been found so efficient in clearing the docks of congestion, will be used for this purpose to a much greater extent than formerly.

MODERN opinion, examining the road-building of the Romans and comparing it with that of today, has reached conclusions which seriously diminish the reputation of the Roman engineers, or at any rate show that they built to meet the conditions of a certain kind of traffic. They built for endurance, but their roads, say these surprising critics, were so rough that modern vehicles would be shaken to pieces on them in short order. If Julius Caesar had driven a motor car along the Appian Way, so suggests Motor Life, the journey would have shaken him out of his armor, shaken his plumed helmet off his head, and presently have shaken his motor into a worthless wreck. The criticism comes from a study of the construction of the old Roman roads; but from what one knows of the Romans, one may feel reasonably certain that if Caesar had been wont to go about in an automobile the Roman engineers would have built roads that would have made motoring less exciting and expensive. And the Roman chariot, one may imagine, bumped in moderation because its pace was limited to match that of the marching legions.